

UNCLASSIFIED

~~RESTRICTED~~

**DICTIONARY
OF
UNITED STATES
MILITARY TERMS
FOR JOINT USAGE
(First Revision)**

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED BY
AUTHORITY OF DOD DIR. 5200.1 R
BY RHWS ON 092203

**JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON 25, D. C. JUNE 1950**

~~RESTRICTED~~

UNCLASSIFIED

~~RESTRICTED~~

**DICTIONARY
OF
UNITED STATES
MILITARY TERMS**

FOR JOINT USAGE
(First Revision)

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON 25, D. C. JUNE 1950

~~RESTRICTED~~

FOREWORD

1. This is the first revision of the Dictionary of the United States Military Terms for Joint Usage. It supersedes the publication of the same title issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in June 1948. This dictionary has been prepared under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and is issued for use by the military Services.

2. This dictionary is not intended to be a complete dictionary of military terms. It is published with the understanding that it not be definitive, per se, of the mission or functions of any of the military departments. This dictionary is to be used as a guide only, and in no event will it become a vehicle for establishing or interpreting policy or doctrine for joint action of the armed forces. The coverage has been restricted to include only terms of widespread interest to two or more military departments of the Department of Defense and then only when the term meets one or more of the following situations:

- a.* It has a peculiar and general military interest or significance.
- b.* It is a term and definition desired for adoption by personnel in the military Services for universal use in order to promote mutual understanding and increased efficiency in joint operations.
- c.* It is considered that the common dictionary term is inadequate or insufficient.
- d.* It is a cross-reference to a new or similar term where the difference in terms is such that the included definition might be overlooked without a cross reference.

3. The Joint Chiefs of Staff desire that a dictionary of the greatest possible benefit to the user be produced. The users of this dictionary are therefore invited and encouraged to make comments, suggestions, and recommendations at any time.

4. It is planned that the next revision will be released about 1 June 1951. Comments and recommendations to be considered for the next revision must therefore be submitted prior to 1 January 1951.

5. Any communication regarding the dictionary should be addressed to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Attention: Secretariat, Joint Logistics Plans Committee, Washington 25, D. C. Direct communications by joint schools for this purpose is authorized. Other communications regarding the dictionary will be submitted through normal military channels. A suggested form which will expedite recommendations for changes is enclosed.

SAMPLE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Attention: Secretariat, Joint Logistics Plans
Committee

Subject: Recommendation for Change--Dictionary
of the U. S. Military Terms for Joint
Usage

It is recommended that the dictionary be changed as
follows:

1. Charge, satchel--~~Twelve or more~~ A number of
blocks of TNT explosive taped to a board fitted with
a rope or wire loop for ~~attachment~~ carrying and at-
taching. The minimum weight of the charge is usually
about 15 pounds. Also incorrectly called SACHEL
BOMB.
COMMENT: (Here briefly state your reasons for the
recommendation.)

2. modification center--An installation con-
sisting of an airfield and facilities for modifying
standard production aircraft to meet certain require-
ments which were not anticipated at the time of manu-
facture.
COMMENT: (Here briefly state your reason for the
recommendation.)

(Note: Show the term and definition. Additional
words will be underscored. Words to be deleted will
be included but lined through.)

.....
.....
.....

~~RESTRICTED~~

A

abortive mission—A mission, which for any reason, is not accomplished.

accidental injuries—See CASUALTIES.

accountability—The obligation imposed by law or lawful order or regulation on an officer or other person for keeping accurate record of property or funds. The person having this obligation may or may not have actual possession of the property or funds. (Accountability is concerned primarily with records, while responsibility is concerned primarily with custody, care and safe keeping.) See RESPONSIBILITY.

accountable—1. Having accountability (individuals have accountability).

2. Requiring accountability (property or funds require accountability).

ACORN—A naval advanced base unit consisting of all housekeeping and overhead personnel and of all material necessary for the establishment and operation of an advanced naval air base. It requires the temporary services of a construction battalion or its equivalent for its installation. It is organically made up of a number of functional components which, when augmented by a FASRon, enable it to service, rearm, and perform minor repairs and routine upkeep, for the planes of one carrier group, its equivalent, or one patrol plane squadron. See FASRon and COMPONENT, FUNCTIONAL.

acrobat flying—Any intentional maneuvers, involving an abrupt change in the attitude, altitude, or speed of an aircraft, unnecessary to the flight of the aircraft from one location to another. (Also called AEROBATICS.)

action, course of—1. Any sequences of activities which an individual or a unit may follow. 2. A possible plan open to an individual or commander which would accomplish or is related to the accomplishment of his mission.

3. The scheme adopted to accomplish a job or mission. 4. A line of conduct in an engagement.

action, withdrawal from—The operation by which all or part of a deployed force executes a breaking of contact with an enemy force in accordance with the will of the commander.

activate—To put into existence by official order a unit, post, camp, station, air force base or shore activity which has previously been constituted and designated by name or number or both, so that it can be organized to functioning in its assigned capacity. See COMMISSION and ESTABLISH.

activity—1. A unit, organization, or installation performing a function or mission. Examples: reception center, redistribution center, naval station, naval shipyards. 2. A function or mission. Examples: recruiting, schooling.

addressee, action—An activity or individual to whom a message is directed by the originator for action.

addressee, information—An activity or individual to whom a message is directed by the originator for information.

adjust—In army and amphibious usage, to correct the elevation and deflection of a gun so that its projectile will hit the target. See SPOT.

administration—1. A term which comprises the management of all phases of military operations not directly involved in tactics and strategy. 2. Interior management of units.

~~RESTRICTED~~

adm

administrative unit—1. A unit organically able to do its own interior management. It may be both administrative and tactical. 2. A unit organized and used for purposes of administration.

advance force—In a joint oversea expedition, a force preceding the main part of a joint force to the objective. The advance force normally dissolves on D-day and is redistributed to other parts of the joint force.

advance on—A term used when doubt exists as to whether the unit will reach the destination mentioned.

advance to—A term used when it is reasonably certain that the destination designated will be reached.

aerial photograph, composite—An aerial photograph made with a camera having one principal lens and two or more surrounding and oblique lenses. The several resulting photographs are corrected or transformed in printing so as to permit assembly as verticals with the same scale. See TRI-METROGON.

aerial photograph, oblique—A photograph taken with the camera axis intentionally directed between the horizontal and the vertical.

high angle oblique—An oblique photograph in which the apparent horizon is shown.

low angle oblique—An oblique photograph in which the apparent horizon is not shown.

aerial photographs, interpretation of—The process of determining, through the use of aerial photographs, the identity and physical characteristics of features of terrain, works of man, and the nature and extent of ground, sea, or air activity.

aerial photographs, overlapping—Two or more aerial photographs to which a portion of the total area projected thereon is common. Such photographs are used for stereoscopic studies, for building mosaics, and in the case of gridded obliques, for fire control.

aerial photograph, vertical—An aerial photograph made with a camera the optical axis of which is approximately vertical to the earth's surface, or the film of which is as nearly horizontal as is practicable. See PINPOINT PHOTOGRAPH.

large scale—A photograph with a scale of 1:2,000 to 1:10,000 showing great detail.

medium scale—A photograph with a scale of 1:10,000 to 1:20,000, showing sufficient detail for ordinary intelligence and counter-battery purposes.

small scale—A photograph with a scale of 1:20,000 or smaller, covering a large area but showing comparatively little detail.

aerial pickets—Aircraft disposed around a position, area, or formation primarily to detect, report, and track approaching enemy aircraft.

affiliated unit—A reserve unit which by mutual agreement between a military department and a civilian organization has been sponsored by the civilian organization, constituted by the military department, and maintained on an inactive status, with cadre or key personnel furnished from officials and employees of the civilian organization.

agent—In intelligence usage, one who obtains or assists in obtaining information for intelligence or counter-intelligence purposes, but who has no obvious connection with any intelligence agency or officer.

agreed point—A point on the ground, marked on a map or photograph, which is identifiable from the air, used when aircraft assist in fire adjustment.

- aid station**—A medical installation where emergency treatment, sorting, classification, and evacuation of sick and wounded to the next higher echelon in the chain of evacuation are accomplished.
- aiming point**—The object or point on which a gunner sights in pointing his gun or on which an aerial bombardier or pilot sights to determine the point of release of bombs, rockets, mines, torpedoes, etc.
- air alert**—1. The alerting against possible enemy air attack. See **CONDITIONS, AIR RAID WARNING**. 2. That operational status of aircraft on the ground, aboard ship or in the air that are ready for the immediate accomplishment of a mission.
- air alert mission**—An air cooperative mission which starts with airborne aircraft awaiting the designation of a target. The aircraft carry a predetermined standard load suitable for attacking any of several types of targets that may be assigned. As a target is discovered, the pilots are informed by radio and are briefed in the air for attack.
- airborne**—A term: 1. Applied to personnel, equipment, etc., transported by air, such as airborne infantry; 2. Used to indicate gear and equipment being or designed to be transported by aircraft, as distinguished from weapons and equipment installed in and remaining a part of the airplane; 3. Applied to an aircraft from the instant it becomes entirely sustained by air until it ceases to be so sustained. A lighter-than-air aircraft is not considered to be airborne when it is attached to the ground, except that moored balloons are airborne whenever sent aloft.
- airborne early warning set**—Airborne radar equipment providing long range detection and identification, and relaying of the radar signals to ground or shipborne station.
- airborne force**—A force composed of land and air units organized, equipped, and trained for airborne operations.
- airborne operation**—An operation involving the movement and delivery by air, into an objective area, of combat forces and their logistical support for execution of a tactical or a strategic mission. The means employed may be any combination of airborne units, airtransported units, and types of transport aircraft depending on the mission and the over-all situation.
- airborne units**—Those ground units organized, trained and equipped primarily for making assault landings from the air.
- air command**—A major subdivision of the Air Force; for operational purposes it normally consists of two or more numbered air forces.
- aircraft**—Any weight-carrying structure for navigation of the air, designed to be supported either by buoyancy of the structure, or by the dynamic action of the air against its surfaces.
- aircraft, heavier-than-air**—Any aircraft with weight greater than the weight of the air it displaces, supported in the air by aerodynamic forces.
- aircraft, lighter-than-air**—Aircraft supported by the lift of a gas that is lighter than air; balloons and airships.
- aircraft warning service**—A warning system established to report the movement of aircraft. An aircraft warning service consists of observing facilities, filter centers, and the necessary communications.
- air defense**—The term "air defense" embraces all measures designed to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of the attack of hostile aircraft or guided missiles after they are airborne.

air

air defense, active—Direct defensive action taken to destroy or reduce the effectiveness of an enemy air attack. Active air defense includes such measures as the use of fighter aircraft, antiaircraft artillery, electronic counter-measures, and ground (ship)-to-air guided missiles.

air defense area—A specifically defined, established territory that includes objectives of possible enemy air attack and for which air defense must be provided.

air defense command—The personnel units and facilities under a commander charged with the responsibility for the air defense of an air defense area.

air defense control—Control from the ground or ship of all elements engaging in active air defense.

air defense control center, area—The principal air operations installation (land-based or ship-based) from which all aircraft, antiaircraft artillery, ground-to-air guided missiles, and air warning functions of an active air defense area are coordinated.

air defense controller—A person charged with the specific responsibility of controlling (by radio, radar, or other means) aircraft used in air defense.

air defense direction center—An air operations installation (land-based or ship-based) from which aircraft, anti-aircraft artillery, ground-to-air guided missiles, and air warning functions of an active air defense subarea are controlled.

air defense, passive—All measures, other than active defense, taken to minimize the effects of hostile air action. These include the use of cover, concealment, camouflage, and dispersion.

air defense region—A geographical subdivision of an air defense area.

airfield—An area prepared for the accommodation, landing, and take-off of aircraft.

Air Force (numbered)—An administrative and tactical unit of the Air Force, normally consisting of one or more wings (smaller than an Air Command). (Ex. Ninth Air Force).

airframe—The assembled principal structural components of an aircraft. It includes hull or fuselage, wings, stabilizers, vertical fins, control surfaces, landing gear, nacelles, and (lighter-than-air) envelopes.

air-ground control radio station—An aeronautical tele-communication station through which communications pertaining to the operation and control of aircraft are handled.

air-ground operations section—See CENTER, JOINT OPERATIONS (AIR-GROUND).

air-ground operations system—A system operated by the ground forces to provide the ground commander with the means for receiving and processing the requests of subordinate ground commanders for air missions and for the rapid and continuous exchange of battle information and intelligence. It includes an air-ground operations section, ground liaison officer teams, and the necessary communication facilities.

airhead—A designated area in hostile or threatened territory which must be seized and held to insure the continuous landing of troops and material and to provide maneuver space requisite for projection of further operations. It is normally the area seized in the assault phase of an airborne operation.

air mass—A large body of air whose thermal and moisture properties, level for level, are approximately the same over a wide area. The boundary between two air masses is called a FRONT.

airplane, transport—Any airplane designed primarily for the purpose of transportation of matériel, supplies, or passengers.

airport—A tract of land or water which is adopted for the landing and take-off of aircraft, and which provides facilities for their shelter, supply and repair; a place used regularly for receiving or discharging passengers or cargo by air.

air-sea rescue—See SEARCH and RESCUE.

air space reservation—The air space located above an area on the surface of the land or water, designated and set apart by executive order of the President or by a State, commonwealth, or territory, over which the flight of aircraft is prohibited or restricted for the purpose of national defense or for other governmental purposes.

air strip—A clear piece of land used for the landing and take-off of aircraft.

air superiority—That degree of capability (preponderance in morale and material) of one air force over another which permits the conduct of air operations by the former at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing air force.

air supremacy—That degree of air superiority wherein the opposing air force is incapable of effective interference.

air surveillance—The systematic observation of air space by electronic, visual, or other means, primarily for the purpose of identifying and determining the movements of all aircraft and large missiles, friendly and enemy, in the air space under observation.

air traffic control center—A point of centralized information and communication facilities for the purpose of receiving information concerning aircraft movement; recording and interpreting this information and issuing instructions to aircraft in order to assure safe, orderly and expeditious movement of air traffic.

air-transportable units—Those ground units, other than airborne, which are trained and whose equipment has been modified, when necessary, for movement and delivery into an objective area by transport aircraft.

airways station—A ground communication installation established, manned and equipped to communicate with aircraft in flight as well as with other designated airways installations for the purpose of expeditious and safe movements of aircraft. These stations may or may not be located on designated airways.

AKS issue load—See LOAD.

alert—1. Readiness for action, defense, or protection. 2. A warning signal of a real or threatened danger, such as an air attack. 3. The period of time during which troops stand by in response to an alarm. 4. To forewarn; to ready for action. See AIR ALERT; GROUND ALERT.

allocation—The authoritative assignment of a specific quantity of a military or economic resource to a specified agency or to a designated use. The action may apply to one point of time or to a series of time periods. It implies rationing when requirements exceed resources.

allowable cargo load (air)—The amount of cargo, determined by weight, cubic displacement and distance to be flown, which may be transported by aircraft.

altitude, absolute—Altitude with respect to the surface of the earth as differentiated from altitude with respect to sea level. It is sometimes referred to as radar or radio altitude.

alt

altitude, drop (airborne)—Altitude of the aircraft above the ground at the time of a parachute drop.

altitude, release (troop carrier aviation)—Altitude of aircraft above the ground at time of glider release.

ammunition, round of—A projectile with all the components necessary to propel it from the piece and if necessary burst it at the desired point.

amphibious—1. Capable of operating on both land and water; amphibian; for example, amphibious forces. 2. Pertaining to an organization or an activity capable of engaging in or assisting a tactical landing from seaborne transport or of furnishing support from sea of the subsequent operations on land.

amphibious command ship—A naval vessel from which a commander exercises control in amphibious operations. It is designed primarily to meet communication requirements for control of surface, sub-surface and air units engaged in the landing and supporting of landing forces. It provides planning and supporting facilities such as aerological, photographic and map reproduction equipment.

amphibious forces—1. A general term used to describe the land, sea, and air forces equipped and trained for amphibious operations. 2. In naval usage, a permanent naval organization established for the purpose of planning, training and preparing for, and conducting landing operations. It consists normally of an operational headquarters and an administrative headquarters; transports; cargo vessels; landing, control, and close support ships and craft; amphibious training command; and amphibious operating, repair, and training bases.

amphibious operation—An attack launched from the sea by naval and landing forces embarked in ships or craft involving a landing on a hostile shore. An amphibious operation includes final preparation of the objective area for the landing and operations of naval, air, and ground elements in over water movements, assault, and mutual support. An amphibious operation may precede a large-scale land operation in which case it becomes the amphibious phase of a joint amphibious operation. After the troops are landed and firmly established ashore the operation becomes a land operation.

amphibious support brigade (engineer special brigade)—An Army unit which has the mission of providing logistical and combat support for landing forces during amphibious operations. The amphibious support brigade controls the shore party operations for Army landing forces.

amphibious tractor (amtrack)—An amphibious vehicle with endless tracks which provide propulsion on both land and water. See **LANDING VEHICLE, TRACKED; VEHICLE, AMPHIBIOUS**.

amplifying report—See **CONTACT REPORT**.

anchorage, fleet—An anchorage of sufficient size and depth of water where a large number of naval vessels may anchor.

angle of convergence—The angle through which any gun laid parallel to the base gun in a battery must be turned toward it in order to point at the target. The comparable naval gunfire term is **HORIZONTAL PARALLAX CORRECTION**.

angle of elevation—The vertical angle between the line from the muzzle of a gun to the target and the axis of the bore when a gun is pointed for range.

angle of impact—The acute angle between the tangent to the trajectory at the point of impact of a projectile, bomb, or other missile and the plane tangent to the surface of the ground or water at the point of impact; the angle at which a projectile, bomb, or other missile strikes the ground or a target.

angle of safety—The minimum permissible angular clearance, at a gun, of the path of a projectile above friendly troops. The angle of safety is the angle of clearance increased enough to insure the safety of the troops.

angle of site—The vertical angle between the horizontal and a line joining the target and the muzzle of a gun; angle of position; site.

annex—1. A document appended to an operation order or other document to make it clearer or to give further details. 2. An activity which serves as a geographically separate addition to another activity by housing overflow equipment, material, or personnel, and by performing a supplemental function, as fuel annex. The term annex differs from branch in that it is an enlargement rather than a smaller counterpart of an activity.

antiaircraft defense—All ground-to-air or ship-to-air action that includes anti-aircraft guns, automatic weapons, rockets, ground-to-air and ship-to-air guided missiles, searchlights, barrage balloons, and antiaircraft artillery intelligence service.

antiaircraft operations room—An antiaircraft artillery installation ashore from which the operations of shore based antiaircraft weapons, searchlights and barrage balloons are controlled.

antisubmarine warfare—Operations conducted against submarines, their supporting forces, and operating bases.

approach area, airfield—An area extending outward from each end of a landing strip within which no natural, or man-made object should project above a predetermined safe angle for ascent or descent of aircraft.

area, army service—The territory between the corps rear boundary and the combat zone rear boundary. The mass of Army administrative establishment and service troops is usually located in this area.

area, beach support—The area behind a landing force (or elements thereof), established and operated by shore party units, which contains the facilities for the unloading of troops and matériel and the support of the forces ashore.

area, boat assembly—An area in which boats are assembled preparatory to, or after, the ferrying of troops and supplies. In an amphibious operation the area is fixed in reference to a transport from which troops and supplies are to be unloaded.

area bombing—Bombing a target which is in effect a general area rather than a small or pinpoint target.

area, combat—A general term to designate area of contact with the enemy.

area command—The generic "area command" refers to a command which is composed of those organized elements of one or more of the armed services, designated to operate in a specific geographical area, which are placed under a single commander, e.g. Theater Commander, Area Commander.

area, concentration—1. An area, usually in the theater of operations, where troops are assembled before beginning active operations. 2. A limited area on which a volume of gunfire is placed within a limited time.

area, defensive coastal—A part of a coastal zone and of the air, land, and water area adjacent to the coast line within which defense operations may involve Army, Navy, and Air Force.

are

area, defensive sea—A sea area usually including the approaches to and the waters of important ports, harbors, bays, or sounds for the control and protection of shipping; for the safeguarding of defense installations bordering on waters of the areas; and for provision of other security measures required within the specified areas. It does not extend seaward beyond the United States territorial waters. See AREA, MARITIME CONTROL.

area, defiladed—An area protected from enemy ground observation and flat trajectory fire by a natural or artificial obstacle, such as a hill, embankment, or buildings.

area, embarkation—A group of embarkation points, in which personnel and matériel are assembled and processed prior to embarkation.

area fire—A volume of fire delivered on a prescribed area. The term is applicable regardless of the tactical purpose of the fire, but area fire is generally neutralization fire.

area, fire support—An appropriate station and maneuver area assigned to fire support ships from which to deliver naval gunfire support of an amphibious operation.

area, forward—A general term to designate an area in proximity to combat.

area, landing—1. That part of the objective area within which are included the landing operations of an attack force. It includes the beach, the approaches to the beach, the transport area(s), the fire-support area(s), the air occupied by close supporting aircraft, and the land included in the advance inland to the initial objective. 2. Any specially prepared or selected surface of land or water designated or used for takeoff and landing of aircraft.

area, maintenance—An area set apart for repair facilities at which material and equipment are inspected, serviced, and repaired.

area, maritime control—An area generally similar to a defensive sea area in purpose except that it may be established any place on the high seas. Maritime control areas are normally established only in time of war.

area, mounting—A "mounting area" is an area in which forces are assembled prior to taking part in an amphibious or airborne operation.

area, naval support—Sea area assigned to naval vessels detailed to support a landing.

area, objective—A defined geographical area within which is located the objective to be captured or reached by the military forces. This area is defined by competent authority for purposes of command and control.

area of responsibility—1. A defined area in which responsibility is specifically assigned for development and maintenance of installations, control of personnel, or conduct of defense or attack. 2. In naval gunfire support, a predefined extent of enemy terrain which a supporting ship or ships are responsible for covering by fire on known targets or targets of opportunity.

area, rear—A general term designating the area in the rear of the combat and forward areas. For more specific delineation, see AREA, ARMY SERVICE.

area, rendezvous—The area in which the boats rendezvous after being loaded and prior to movement to the line of departure, in an amphibious operation.

area, staging—A "staging area" is an area in which units (as distinguished from individuals or groups of casualties) in transit from one locality to another are processed.

area, transport—The sea area designated as station area for transports.

area, transshipment—An area where troops are debarked and/or cargo is unloaded for rearrangement, reloading, and reshipment.

armed forces—An inclusive term which embraces all of the military forces of the Nation (Army, Navy, Air Force).

Armed Forces of the United States—Used to denote collectively all components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. See U.S. ARMED FORCES.

armed guard officer—A naval officer in charge of a navy gun crew aboard a merchant vessel.

armed reconnaissance—In Air Force usage, an air reconnaissance mission which has the additional mission of searching for and attacking targets of opportunity within a specified area.

armor—1. Protective covering, especially metal plates used on ships, tanks, motor vehicles, etc. 2. Armored units or forces of the Army.

army group—Several armies under a designated commander. Primarily a tactical command.

artillery, antiaircraft—Weapons and equipment for actively combating aerial targets from the ground.

artillery, direct support—Artillery assigned the mission of providing the artillery fire requested by the supported unit. Requests for artillery fires are made directly upon the supporting artillery by the unit being supported.

artillery, division—Artillery that is permanently an integral part of a division. For tactical purposes, all artillery placed under the command of a division commander is considered division artillery.

artillery, general support—Artillery which executes the fires directed by the commander of the unit to which it organically belongs or is attached. It fires in support of the operation as a whole rather than in support of a specific subordinate unit.

artillery, heavy—The 155-mm gun and all guns and howitzers of large caliber.

artillery, light—All guns and howitzers of 105-mm caliber (4.13 inches) or smaller.

artillery, medium—Guns and howitzers of caliber greater than 105-mm and smaller than 155-mm but including the 155-mm howitzer.

artillery preparation—Artillery fire, delivered before an attack to disrupt communications and disorganize the enemy's defense.

artillery, supporting—Artillery which executes fire missions in support of a specific unit, usually infantry, but remains under the command of the next higher artillery commander.

assault—1. The final phase of an attack; closing with the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting. 2. In an amphibious operation, the landing of troops for attack on the enemy's beach defenses. 3. To make a short, violent, but well-ordered attack against a local objective, such as a gun emplacement, a fort or a machine gun nest.

assault craft—A landing craft or amphibian vehicle employed for landing troops and equipment in an assault or on an enemy beach.

assault lift—See LIFT, AMPHIBIOUS.

assault waves—1. The leading waves in an assault. 2. In amphibious operations, the leading boat waves in the approach to the beach.

assault wire—Very light field telephone wire. It is wound on reels small enough for one-man carry over difficult terrain under front line conditions.

- assign**—1. The placement of units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent and/or where such organization controls and administers the units or personnel for the primary function or greater portion of the functions of the unit or personnel. 2. The detailing of individuals to specific duties or functions where such duties or functions are primary and/or relatively permanent; i.e., assigned to U.S.S. SARATOGA for duty assigned to recruiting duty. See ATTACH. (COMMENT: Present naval practice is to not place particular emphasis on differentiating between the terms "assign" and "attach" as these terms are here defined but to firmly establish the type of placement by the use of a modifying phrase. It is recommended that the navy take cognizance of the difference between the two terms as defined and that all Services use modifying phrases where a further delineation of duties or placement is necessary.)
- attach**—1. The placement of units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary and/or where such organization controls and administers the units or personnel for only the secondary or lesser portion of the various functions of the unit or personnel. 2. The detailing of individuals to specific functions where such functions are secondary or relatively temporary; i.e., attach for quarters and rations, attach for flying duty. See ASSIGN.
- attack, coordinated**—A carefully planned and executed offensive action in which the various elements of a command are employed in such a manner as to utilize their powers to the greatest advantage to the command as a whole.
- attack, diversionary**—An action wherein a force actually attacks, or threatens to attack, a target other than the main target for the purpose of drawing enemy defenses away from the main effort.
- attack, holding**—An attack designed to hold the enemy in position, to deceive him as to where the main attack is being made, to prevent him from reinforcing the elements opposing the main attack, and to cause him to commit his reserves prematurely and at an indecisive location. Also called CONTAINING ACTION and SECONDARY ATTACK.
- attack, landing**—An attack against a defended shore by troops landed from boats, barges, or amphibious vehicles. See ASSAULT.
- attack, main**—Principal attack; attack into which the commander throws the full weight of the offensive power at his disposal; attack directed against the chief objective of the campaign or battle; main effort.
- attack, piecemeal**—Offensive action in which the various units are employed as they become available, and not as in a coordinated attack.
- authentication**—1. Evidence by proper signature or seal that a military document is genuine and official. 2. A security measure designed to protect a communication system against fraudulent transmissions.
- auxiliary airfield**—An outlying airfield at which flight operations are under the direct administrative jurisdiction of an air base or station and which normally is not used for the servicing or repair of aircraft.
- axis of advance**—A line of advance, often a road or group of roads or a designated series of locations, extending in the direction of the enemy.
- axis of communication (signal)**—1. The line or route on which lie the starting position and probable future locations of the command post of a unit, during a troop movement. 2. The main route along which messages are relayed or sent to and from combat units in the field.

B

balanced stock(s)—That condition in supply when availability and requirements are in equilibrium for specific items. An accumulation of supplies in quantities determined necessary to meet requirements for a fixed period.

bale, cubic—See TONNAGE.

balloon barrage—See BARRAGE.

bare boat charter—A charter obligating the charterer to provide the personnel and equipment including all voyage and cargo expenses, marine and war risks, necessary to operate a privately owned ship.

barge—1. A shallow-draft vessel, ordinarily not powered, used to carry cargo. Also called a "lighter" or "scow". 2. A ship's boat designated for the use of a flag officer.

barrage—1. A prearranged barrier of fire designed to protect friendly troops and installations by impeding enemy movements. 2. A method of fire employed against a fast-opening or closing target, whereby a gun range or fuze setting is used which will place the initial shots ahead of the target in the direction of the target's anticipated advance. 3. A protective screen of balloons that are moored to the ground and kept at given heights to prevent or hinder operations by enemy aircraft. In this meaning also called BALLOON BARRAGE. 4. A type of radio or radar countermeasure intended for simultaneous jamming over a wide area of frequency spectrum.

barrel—1. A unit of measure which varies with commodity and locality. The U. S. petroleum products barrel equals 42 U. S. liquid gallons. 2. A cylindrical container. 3. Metal tube of a gun from which a projectile is fired. See DRUM.

base—A locality from which operations are projected or supported. May be preceded by a descriptive word such as "air" or "submarine", which indicates primary purpose.

base, advance—A general term designating a temporary base located in or near forward areas outside the zone of the interior, the primary mission of which is to support wartime operations of the armed forces. See BASE, OUTLYING.

base, air—An establishment which comprises the installations, facilities and activities required by and provided for the operations, maintenance, repair and supply of air units. See COMMAND, NAVAL AIR BASES.

base command—An area containing an air, military, or naval base or group of such bases organized under one commander.

base development—The setting up of facilities (the nature and extent of which are dictated by the mission) for the primary purpose of supporting the operations of air, sea and/or land forces. Such facilities range from a lone radio or radar station to a base with complete ship-repair facilities and cantonment facilities for the training and staging of several divisions of troops.

base, naval—That agency in a given locality which comprises and integrates all naval activities capable of contributing to its mission. The mission of a naval base is to furnish direct service to the operating forces.

base, naval operating—An overseas naval base comprising a group of activities which combine to provide logistic support to the forces afloat, other overseas bases, the transportation service, and local naval defense forces. It also provides training and recreational facilities for fleet personnel.

base of operations—An area or facility from which a military force begins its offensive operations, to which it falls back in case of reverse, and in which

bas

supply depots are organized. The base of operations is in the communication zone of a theater of operation.

base, outlying—A permanent base located outside continental limits, which is designed to serve as a strong point of support for forces and which can be maintained for limited periods during war. It differs from an advanced base, which is of a temporary wartime character.

base, repair—A naval base which repairs and overhauls various or particular classes of ships and their equipment. It differs from a naval shipyard in that it does no major overhauls or new construction.

base, secondary—A naval base from which a limited number of naval vessels of several types, or a larger number of naval vessels of a particular type, can be logistically supported in substantially all respects, including repairs comparable to those which can be performed by repair ships and tenders. Secondary bases are classified according to the vessels served, as submarine base or destroyer base.

base section—An area within the communications zone in a theater of operations organized to provide logistic support to forward areas.

base, staging—An advance naval base for the anchoring, fueling, and refitting of transports and cargo ships, and for replenishing mobile service squadrons.

base, supply—A supply area, usually consisting of several technical service depots and repair and rehabilitation facilities, from which a major tactical force may be supported.

basic boxed base load—See **LOAD**.

basic load—See **LOAD**.

basic processed material—A material derived from a raw material ready for use by itself or in combination with other materials to form another processed material which is ready for use in one or various ways.

battalion landing team—In an amphibious operation, an infantry battalion specially reinforced by necessary combat and service elements; the basic unit for planning an assault landing. A battalion landing team is normally embarked aboard one attack transport or several LST's.

battery, main—The heaviest caliber gun armament carried by a naval vessel.

battle reserves—See **SUPPLIES, RESERVE**.

beach capacity—An estimate, expressed in terms of measurement (or weight) tons, of the cargo that may be unloaded on a designated strip of shore per day from landing craft, ships, or lighters. See also **CLEARANCE CAPACITY**; **STORAGE CAPACITY**.

beach dump—An area adjacent to a beach utilized by a shore party for the temporary storage of supplies.

beach exit—A route for land movement of personnel and material from a landing beach. This term includes entrances from inland to the beach used by returning vehicles.

beach flag—A flag with colored background and vertical stripes. The background indicates the color designating the beach; the stripes indicate the number of the beach. It is not suitable as a beach marker. It is usually used on control and other craft that serve a designated beach area.

beach group, naval—A permanently organized naval unit designed to provide trained and experienced components to supplement that part of a shore party supporting an Army or Marine division.

- beachhead**—A designated area on a shore which, when seized and held, insures the continuous landing of troops and matériel, and provides maneuver space requisite for the projected operations ashore. It is normally the physical objective of the amphibious part of an operation.
- beach marker**—A sign or device used to identify a beach or certain activities thereon, for incoming waterborne traffic. Markers may be panels, lights, buoys, or electronic devices.
- beachmaster**—The naval officer in command of the beachmaster unit of the naval beach group.
- beach matting**—A fabricated material placed on soft ground or sand surfaces to improve traction of vehicles.
- beach, organization of**—In an amphibious operation; (1) The act, by the shore party, of taking the measures necessary to effect movement, supply, and evacuation across beaches and in the beach area for logistical support of a landing force; (2) the planned arrangement of personnel and facilities to effect (1) above.
- beach reserves**—See SUPPLIES, RESERVE.
- beacon, radar**—A combined radar receiver and transmitter, which when used in conjunction with other suitable equipment enables the determination of bearing, range, or bearing and range.
- beacon, radio**—A radio transmitter which emits a distinctive or characteristic signal for the determination of bearings, courses or location.
- beacon, radio-marker**—A radio beacon used to indicate to the pilot of an aircraft his progress along a course to a landing field or on an airway.
- beacon, radio range**—A radio transmitting station used for aircraft orientation, homing and instrument approach.
- beacon, runway localizing**—A small radio-range beacon giving accurate lateral direction along the runway of an airport or landing field and a few miles beyond.
- beam rider (climber)**—A missile guided by standard reference signals transmitted in a radar or radio beam.
- bearing**—1. The direction of one object from another expressed as an angle measured clockwise from north. Bearing is measured from true north unless otherwise indicated. 2. An angle measured from either north or south towards either the east or the west, as "south 30° east," corresponding to an azimuth of 150°. In this usage, bearings are never greater than 90°. See RELATIVE BEARING; TARGET BEARING.
- bed credit**—The number of beds which a hospital, a hospital ship, or a transport is directed to make available for the receipt, care, and treatment of casualties.
- beehive-shaped charge**—See CHARGE, HOLLOW CONE.
- bi-fuel propulsion**—A propulsion system which obtains its power from two fuels, one fuel being the oxygen carrier while the other supplies the hydrocarbon. See MONO-FUEL PROPULSION.
- bill**—In naval usage, detailed instructions to be followed in the performance of duties in connection with specific situations, as Abandon Ship Bill, Damage Control Bill, Fire Bill, etc.
- billet**—1. Shelter for troops consisting of private or non-military public buildings. 2. To quarter troops in private or non-military public buildings. 3. An assignment to duties aboard a naval ship or the naval establishment. 4. In personnel parlance, refers to a position which may be filled by one person.

bio

biological warfare—Employment of living organisms, toxic biological products and chemical plant growth regulators to produce death or casualties in man, animals, or plants; or defense against such action.

blast effect—Destruction or damage to surface structure and personnel caused by the force of an explosion on or above the surface of the ground. Blast effect may be contrasted with the mining effect of a projectile or charge which goes off beneath the surface.

blip—See PIP.

block load—See SHIPMENT, BLOCK.

boat, assault—A boat used to carry assault troops, either in a river crossing or an amphibious operation.

boat, bowser—A boat fitted with a fuel tank for refueling amphibian vehicles, seaplanes or boats.

boat flotilla—A landing craft organization of two or more boat groups.

boat group—Usually the landing craft organization for landing a battalion landing team. It also denotes the landing craft carried by an attack transport.

boat, landing—A boat, capable of being shipborne, specifically designed for beaching in connection with landing operations.

boat pool—1. Additional boats available to transports to aid or replace boats which become inoperative prior to and during an amphibious operation. 2. A group of naval personnel who operate and maintain all small naval boats and barges at an advanced base, including naval landing craft retained at the base. 3. A pool of boats and landing craft established in order to provide for harbor needs for personnel, and the unloading of follow-up shipping.

boat space—The space and weight factor used to determine the capacity of boats and landing craft. With respect to landing craft, it is based on the requirements of one man with his individual equipment. He is assumed to weigh 224 lbs. and to occupy 13.5 cubic feet of space.

boat team—A subordinate unit of the landing team, consisting of the personnel, with their equipment, loaded in one landing boat for the assault landing.

boat team leader—The senior commissioned officer or noncommissioned officer of the boat team.

boat wave—The craft within a boat group which transport the troops that are to land approximately simultaneously.

bomb—A missile, containing an explosive or chemical filling, generally designed to be dropped from aircraft.

bomb, armor-piercing—A bomb designed to be used against armor.

bomb, demolition—A bomb designed to destroy material objects.

bomb disposal unit—Personnel with special training and equipment who render safe explosive ordnance (such as bombs, mines, projectiles, and booby traps), make intelligence reports on such ordnance, and supervise the safe removal thereof.

bomb, fire—An auxiliary airplane fuel tank filled with a jelled gasoline mixture and equipped with igniter assemblies.

bomb, fragmentation—A bomb characterized by fragmentation designed to be used primarily against personnel.

bomb, general purpose—A bomb designed to be used against both material targets and personnel.

bomb, incendiary—A bomb designed to have as its primary function the destruction of targets by fire.

bomb, magnesium—An incendiary bomb that has a magnesium case and thermite core.

bomb, medium-case—A type of high explosive bomb in which the weight of the container is large (60 to 75 percent of the total weight) in proportion to the weight of the bursting charge. Medium-case bombs weigh from 50 to 1,000 pounds.

bomb release line—Imaginary line around a defended area or objective over which an aircraft should release its bomb or bombs in order to obtain a hit or hits on an area or objective.

bomb, safety line—See LINE, BOMB.

bomb, semi-armor-piercing—See BOMB, ARMOR-PIERCING.

bombing altitude—Absolute altitude, or the actual distance the airplane is above the target, at the time the bombs are dropped.

bombing, area—See AREA BOMBING.

bombing, carpet—To distribute progressively, as a creeping barrage, a massive bomb load upon an area defined by designated boundaries, in such a manner as to inflict damage to all portions thereof.

bombing, dive—A type of bombing in which the bomb is released when the airplane is in a dive at an angle of more than 60° from the horizontal.

bombing, glide—A type of bombing in which the bomb is released when the airplane is in a glide at an angle of less than 60° from the horizontal.

bombing, high altitude—A type of horizontal bombing with the height of release at an altitude of over 15,000 feet, usually involving the performance of precise sighting operations.

bombing, horizontal—Bombing in which bombs are released in level flight.

bombing, level—Bombing in which bombs are released in level flight.

bombing, low altitude—Horizontal bombing with the height of release at an altitude between 900 and 8,000 feet.

bombing, masthead—See BOMBING, MINIMUM ALTITUDE.

bombing, medium altitude—Horizontal bombing with the height of release at an altitude between 8,000 and 15,000 feet.

bombing, minimum altitude—Horizontal or glide bombing with the height of release at an altitude under 900 feet. It includes masthead bombing (bombing at masthead level), which is sometimes erroneously referred to as skip bombing.

bombing, pattern—The systematic covering of a target area with aerial bombs uniformly distributed according to a plan. Pattern bombing differs from area bombing, which is bombing of a general area according to no special plan, and from precision bombing, which is directed at a specific target.

bombing, precision—Bombing directed at a specific point target.

bombing range—An area of land or water, including the air space above, designated for use as a bombing practice area.

bombing, salvo—A method of bombing in which the release mechanisms are operated to drop all bombs carried simultaneously.

bombing, saturation—A maximum bombing effort against a limited area which it is desired to obliterate.

bombing, shuttle—1. Bombing of objectives, utilizing two bases. By this method, a bomber formation bombs its target, flies on to its second base, reloads, and returns to its home base, again bombing its target on the way.

bom

2. Bombing a target so near that an aircraft is able to make several round trips to the enemy position in a single day.

bombing, skip—A method of aerial bombing in which the bomb is released from such a low altitude that it slides or glances along the surface of the water or ground and strikes the target at or above water level or ground level. See also BOMBING, MINIMUM ALTITUDE.

bombing, train—The release of two or more bombs in succession from the same airplane by a single sighting operation, with an exact interval between bombs for the purpose of obtaining a definite bomb pattern.

booby trap—A mine or other explosive, usually hidden or concealed with its firing mechanism placed so that it will be set off by an unsuspecting person through such means as lifting or moving an apparently harmless object. Booby traps are used to cause casualties among enemy personnel. See MINE, ANTIPERSONNEL.

bore sighting—The process by which the axis of a gun bore and the line of a gun sight are made parallel or are made to converge on a point.

bracket—1. To deliver fire that places a bracket on the target. 2. (Naval) Two salvos fired with gun ranges or deflections set on either side of the best range or deflection, the object being to include the target between the two sets of splashes. See STRADDLE. 3. (Field Artillery) The distance between two bursts or series of bursts, one of which is over the target and the other short of it, or one of which is to the right and the other to the left of the target.

branch—1. A subdivision of any organization. 2. A geographically separate unit of an activity which performs all or part of the primary functions of the parent activity on a smaller scale. Unlike an annex, a branch is not merely an overflow addition. 3. An arm or service of the army.

break—See PIP.

breaker height—The vertical distance from the crest of a wave to the preceding trough. The breaker height depends on the height of the deep water waves and on the topography of the sea floor.

breaker, plunging—With reference to surf, a breaker in which a long portion of the crest peaks up, and the water at the top of the crest rushes forward and crashes violently into the preceding trough. The break occurs swiftly and takes place over a short distance.

breaker, spilling—With reference to surf, a breaker in which isolated patches of white water appear at the crest and the wave gradually rolls over; this break taking place slowly and over a considerable distance.

breakers, period of—The time interval between two successive wave crests passing a fixed point.

breakers, significant height of—The average height of the highest one-third of all breakers in a 10-minute period.

breaking, depth of—The still water depth at the point where waves break. The depth of breaking on an evenly sloping beach is 1.3 times the breaker height. However, when a bar is present it may cause waves to break in water up to 1.7 times the breaker height.

bridgehead—A position on the hostile side of a river or defile that is established by advance troops of an attacking force to protect and cover the crossing of the main body over the river or defile, or as a base for further operations. See BEACHHEAD.

brief—To instruct in preparation for a specific operation.

broach—To be thrown broadside to a surf or combing sea.

Brodie launching device—An overhead landing wire, erected ashore or aboard ship, designed for launching and recovering aircraft specially equipped therefor.

broken stowage—1. Lost or unoccupied space in a vessel's hold. 2. Small packages to fill spaces otherwise unoccupied.

build-up—The process of attaining prescribed strengths of units and levels of supply. Also may be applied to the means of accomplishing this process.

bull horn—High power directional electric voice amplification unit.

bunker—1. A mound of earth erected to protect a defended gun emplacement or other position. 2. Storage space for fuel oil or coal aboard ship.

burnt velocity—The velocity of a rocket projectile at the moment when the burning of the propellant ceases.

bury—In communications, to place elements of a message in other than their usual place; to hide or conceal them in the text of a message.

C

camp—1. A group of tents, huts, or other shelter set up temporarily for troops, and more permanent than a bivouac. A temporary military post is called a camp. 2. A place where tents, huts, or temporary buildings are set up. 3. To make a camp; to put up tents, huts, or other shelter.

canalize—To restrict operations to a narrow zone by natural or artificial obstacles or by fire or bombing.

cannibalize—1. To remove serviceable parts from one item of equipment in order to install them on another item of equipment. 2. To use personnel of one or more units to complete the authorized strength of another unit.

cantonment—A group of temporary buildings for housing military personnel. A camp differs from a cantonment in that a camp generally utilizes tents for shelter.

capabilities, enemy—Those courses of action in which the enemy is physically capable and which if adopted will affect the accomplishment of our mission. The term "capabilities" includes not only the general courses of action open to the enemy such as attack, defense, or withdrawal but also all the particular courses of action possible under each general course of action. "Enemy capabilities" are considered in the light of all known factors affecting military operations including time, space, weather, terrain, and the strength and disposition of enemy forces. In strategic thinking the capabilities of a nation represent the courses of action within the power of the nation for accomplishing its national objectives in peace or war.

cargo—The lading or freight, such as the goods, merchandise, supplies, or equipment conveyed in a vessel, boat, vehicle, or aircraft for delivery. See CARGO CLASSIFICATION.

cargo and loading analysis—A form showing in detail all cargo listed by cubic feet and weight on the unit personnel and tonnage table. In addition it lists the number of containers with the square and cubic feet and weight of all standard and specially prepared cargo.

cargo classification (combat loading)—The division of military cargo into categories for combat loading. They are as follows:

vehicles—Wheeled or tracked equipment, including weapons, which require certain deck space, head room, and other definite clearance.

general cargo—e.g., boxes, bales, barrels, crates, packages, bundles, and pallets, which are susceptible of loading in any place.

perishables—e.g., meat, fruit, and fresh vegetables, medical department biologicals and any other cargo requiring refrigeration.

high explosives—e.g., artillery ammunition, bombs, depth charges, demolition material.

troop space cargo—e.g., sea or barracks bags, bedding, rolls or hammocks, locker trunks, office equipment, normally stowed in an accessible place.

inflammables—e.g., drummed gasoline and oils.

chemical ammunition—e.g., white phosphorus, HC, FS, and FM smoke.

special—items which require special handling or protection, e.g., pyrotechnics, detonators, watches, precision instruments.

heavy-lift cargo—1. A heavy piece of cargo that requires a heavy-lift crane to raise and lower it. 2. In Marine Corps usage, individual pieces of cargo each of which exceeds 500 lbs. in weight or 125 cu. ft. in volume.

cargo, flatted—Cargo of one type placed in the bottom of the holds, covered with planks and dunnage, and held for future use. Flatted cargo usually has room left above it for the loading of vehicles which may be moved without interfering with the flatted cargo. Frequently flatted cargo serves in lieu of ballast.

cargo handling battalion—A mobile naval unit similar in size to a construction battalion but especially trained and equipped for the handling of supplies, including the loading and unloading of ships, and transportation and warehousing ashore.

cargo, heavy-lift—A heavy piece of cargo that requires a heavy-lift crane to raise and lower it.

cargo, labeled—Cargo of a dangerous nature, such as explosives, inflammable or corrosive liquids, and the like which is designated by different colored labels to indicate the requirement for special handling and stowage.

cargo, overcarried—Cargo which has been carried beyond its original discharge destination.

cargo ship, attack—A naval vessel designed or converted to transport combat loaded cargo in an assault landing. Facilities for carrying landing craft, speed of vessel, armament, size of hatches and booms are greater than those of comparable cargo ship types.

cargo, standard—All items in their normal package, such as boxes, drums, cans, etc.

cargo ticket—In amphibious operations, a form carried by the coxswain of a landing craft or vehicle transporting supplies, listing the craft's cargo, source of matériel or supplies, destination, and any other pertinent information.

cargo, unit general—Hold-stowed cargo organically belonging to individual units.

carrier, air group—An established number of aircraft squadrons assigned to an aircraft carrier.

carrier task force—A naval task force composed of carriers, and supporting combatant ships.

casual—An individual awaiting orders, transportation, etc., at a post or station to which he is not attached or assigned. See TRANSIENTS.

casualties—Individuals lost to a command by death, wounds, injury sickness, internment, capture, or desertion. It also includes missing, except when known to be on unauthorized absence.

casualties, battle—Personnel in one of the following categories:

died of wounds received in action—Personnel who receive wounds or injuries and who subsequently die after reaching a medical installation.

killed in action—Personnel killed instantly in combat as a result of an outside force, element, or agent of the enemy, or personnel who die of wounds received in action before reaching a medical installation.

missing in action—Personnel who disappear while engaged in combat with the enemy or on patrols in enemy territory when proof of death cannot be established beyond reasonable doubt. Personnel are listed as MIA only when it is known that they were en route to or engaged in combat against the enemy.

wounded in action—Personnel who receive wounds or injuries as a result of an outside force, element, or agent of the enemy, the wounds or injuries being sustained as a result of acts of the enemy or while in action in the face of the enemy. This term does not include self-inflicted wounds, accidental injuries, cases of sickness, or injuries incurred on purely training flights or missions.

casualties, non-battle (this item does not apply to naval casualties)—Personnel in one of the following categories:

accidental injuries—Personnel who sustain injuries while not in action in the face of the enemy, or not as a result of a hostile act of an enemy agent, element, or force, and whose injuries are not self-inflicted.

death from accidental injuries—Personnel who die as a result of accidental injuries which are not incurred while in action in the face of the enemy.

death from disease—Personnel who die from disease.

missing—Personnel whose whereabouts are unknown, but who are known not to have been evacuated or missing in action.

self-inflicted wounds—Personnel with self-inflicted wounds.

sickness—Cases of illness.

ceiling—The minimum height above the ground at which all clouds at and below that height cover more than one-half the sky. The height of the ceiling is given in hundreds of feet; e.g., 3 indicates 300 foot, 35 indicates 3,500 feet, and 0 indicates that the ceiling is at the surface. If one-half or less of the sky is covered with clouds, or clouds are above 10,000 feet, the ceiling is unlimited.

ceiling, absolute—The maximum height above sea level at which a given airplane would be able to maintain horizontal flight under standard air conditions.

ceiling, service—The height above sea level under standard air conditions at which a given airplane is unable to climb faster than a small, specified rate (one hundred feet per minute in the United States and England). This specified rate may differ in different countries.

center—1. An activity or installation which makes available at one central point a pool of specialized personnel or services for the benefit of other activities or individuals, as photographic intelligence center. 2. A group of localized activities, each with its own command, but all contributing to a common function under a single central command, as medical center, naval supply center, etc. See AIR DEFENSE CONTROL CENTER, AREA; AIR DEFENSE DIRECTION CENTER; CENTER, JOINT OPERATIONS, (AIRGROUND); CENTER, TACTICAL AIR DIRECTION; FIRE SUPPORT COORDINATION CENTER; TACTICAL AIR CONTROL CENTER; TARGET INFORMATION CENTER.

center, joint operation—A central joint agency at senior ground forces and air forces levels organized for the purpose of exchanging air and ground battle information, and for the organization of the combat effort of the air

forces in tactical air support of ground forces operations. It is composed of: (1) the Air-Ground Operations Section, which is the agency to which the requests from the various ground forces headquarters are channeled, evaluated, given ground force approval or disapproval and submitted to the supporting tactical air forces; (2) the Combat Operations Section which is the agency through which the tactical air forces commander assigns, controls, and coordinates tactical air effort.

center tactical air direction—A subordinate air operations installation (land or ship-based) from which air craft and airwarning operations within an assigned area are directed. The tactical air direction center is the operational component of a tactical air control group operating at corps or amphibious attack force level.

chaff—Electromagnetic-wave reflectors in the form of narrow metallic strips used for creating radar echoes for confusion purposes. See WINDOW.

chain of command—See COMMAND, CHAIN OF.

challenge and reply—1. In authentication, a procedure by means of a prearranged system whereby one transmitter requests authentication of another transmitter (the challenge), and the latter, by a proper reply, establishes his authenticity (the reply). 2. In establishing identity, a prearranged method whereby one station identifies itself and requests the identity of another (the challenge), and the latter identifies itself (the reply).

charge, depth—An encased explosive whose trajectory under water results from the force of gravity, capable of being exploded during its descent.

charge, hollow cone—A charge designed to concentrate its explosive force in one direction. Also called BEEHIVE-SHAPED CHARGE and MON-ROE PRINCIPLE CHARGE.

charge, normal—A charge employing a standard amount of powder to fire a gun under ordinary conditions, as compared with a reduced charge or a supercharge used in special circumstances.

charge, pole—A number of blocks of explosive tied together, capped, fuzed, mounted on the end of a pole, and ready to be fired. The minimum weight of charge is usually about 15 pounds. A pole charge may be placed in a position out of hand-reach.

charge, satchel—A number of blocks of explosive taped to a board fitted with a rope or wire loop for carrying and attaching. The minimum weight of the charge is usually about 15 pounds. Sometimes incorrectly called SACHEL BOMB.

charge, sticky—An improvised explosive charge, covered with heavy grease, tar, or other adhesive material, thrown against or stuck on an object by hand. Sometimes incorrectly called STICKY BOMB.

chart, aeronautical—A specialized representation of mapped features of the earth, or some part of it, produced to show selected terrain, cultural and hydrographic features, and supplemental information required for air navigation, pilotage, or for planning air operations.

chart, hydrographic—A chart showing depths of water, nature of bottom, contours of bottom, and tides and currents in a given sea or sea and land area.

chart, loading (aircraft)—A series of charts carried in the aircraft which shows the proper location for loads to be transported, pertains to check lists, balance records, and clearances for weight and balance.

chart, radio facility—A chart of air routes in specific areas that shows the exact location of electronic aids to navigation, such as radio direction finder stations, radio and radar marker beacons, and radio range stations.

chart, search and rescue—A chart having the reference point at the center, with bearing and distance lines over-printed, designed to assist pilots in giving accurate position reports, and for use in the control and direction of search and rescue missions.

charter, time—A mercantile lease of a vessel which provides that the vessel shall be operated, maintained, manned and equipped by the owner.

chemical warfare operations—The employment of chemical agents in military operations. Chemical agents are substances which through chemical properties produce lethal, injurious, or irritant effect; a screening smoke; or an incendiary action.

chief of staff—The senior or principal member or head of a staff, or the principal assistant in a staff capacity to a person in a command capacity; the head or controlling member of a staff, for purposes of the coordination of its work; a position, which in itself is without inherent power of command by reason of assignment, except that which is invested in such a position by delegation to exercise command in another's name. In Army usage, the title is applied only in the staff on a division level or higher. In lower units the corresponding title is "executive officer." In naval usage, the title is applied only in the staff of a rear admiral or above. The corresponding title on the staff of a commander of rank lower than rear admiral in a commodore's is "Chief Staff Officer," and in the organization of a single ship, "executive officer."

cipher—See CRYPTOSYSTEM.

civil affairs—That phase of the activities of a commander which manages the relationship between the military and the civil communities in an area where military forces are present.

civil affairs (occupied territory)—The activities of a government of an area under military occupation.

Civil Air Patrol—The civilian auxiliary of the USAF, supervised and administered by the Air Force within the Reserve Forces, as a volunteer, semi-military organization trained and equipped to assist in meeting national and local emergencies.

civil defense—Mobilization, organization and direction of the civil population designed to minimize the effects of enemy action against all aspects of civil life.

civilian requirements—The computed needs for supplies and equipment of all kinds, and of the essential factors of production incorporated in them, necessary to maintain the civilian economy in a state of productive efficiency with due attention both to the physical well-being and morale of civilians.

classification—With reference to security of military information, a category or grade that is assigned to military information or material (matter) which denotes the degree of danger to national security which would result from unauthorized disclosure and, therefore, establishes a standard of care in handling, storage and dissemination for matter belonging to each classification.

classification, security—With reference to security of military information, a category or grade that is assigned to military information or material (matter) which denotes the degree of danger to national security which

would result from unauthorized disclosure and therefore, establishes a standard of care in handling, storage, and dissemination for matter belonging to each classification.

classified matter—Information of material in any form or of any nature which in the public interest must be safeguarded in the manner and to the extent required by its importance.

top secret—Information and material (matter), the security aspect of which is paramount, and the unauthorized disclosure of which would cause exceptionally grave damage to the nation.

secret—Information and material (matter), the unauthorized disclosure of which would endanger national security, cause serious injury to the interests or prestige of the nation, or would be of great advantage to a foreign nation.

confidential—Information and material (matter), the unauthorized disclosure of which, would be prejudicial to the interests or prestige of the nation or would cause unwarranted injury to an individual, or be of advantage to a foreign nation.

restricted—Information and material (matter) which requires security protection, other than that determined to be Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential.

classification yard—A network of railroad tracks where cars of incoming trains are separated and reformed into new trains preparatory to dispatch over separate outgoing lines.

clear—1. To make certain no ammunition remains in a gun. 2. To remove stoppages that interfere with the firing of a gun. 3. To pass a designated point, line, or object. The tail of a column must pass a given point before the point is cleared. 4. In plain text: When security of military information is not involved, messages are ordinarily sent "in the clear" rather than in cipher or code. 5. To approve or to obtain approval of. 6. In intelligence usage, to approve for assignments to sensitive duty or access to classified material.

clearance capacity—An estimate expressed in terms of measurement (or weight) tons per day of the cargo that may be transported inland from a beach or port over the available means of inland communication including roads, railroads, and inland waterways. The estimate is based on an evaluation of the physical characteristics of the communication net in the area. See **PORT CAPACITY**; **STORAGE CAPACITY**.

clearing station—A medical installation which receives casualties from collection stations, gives additional treatment, classifies them, and makes further disposition.

close control radar—A specially modified precision type ground radar set which is used for the purpose of close positioning of aircraft over a target normally difficult to locate or invisible to the pilot.

close covering group—A task designation for a group of naval vessels formed to protect ships and shore installations in an objective area against enemy surface attack.

close tactical air support—Air action against hostile surface targets which are so close to friendly forces as to require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of these forces.

coastal area, defensive—See **AREA, DEFENSIVE COASTAL**.

coastal frontier—A geographical division of a coastal area, established for organization and command purposes in order to insure the effective co-

- ordination of military forces employed in military operations within the coastal frontier area.
- coastal frontier defense**—See DEFENSE, COASTAL FRONTIER.
- code**—See CRYPTOSYSTEM.
- code, air surface**—A set of symbols for a limited number of words, phrases, and sentences used for communication between air and surface forces.
- code, coordinate**—A code referring to coordinates on a map or chart by letters or numerals other than those printed on the map.
- code, identification panel**—A code that may be displayed in panels to identify a ground unit to friendly aircraft.
- code, international**—A code adopted by many nations for international communication. The code uses combinations of letters to stand for words, phrases and sentences. The letters are transmitted by the hoisting of international alphabet flags or by transmitting their dot and dash equivalents in the International Morse Code.
- code, map reference**—A code system for designating the locations of points on a map.
- code word**—A word which conveys a meaning other than its conventional one, prearranged by the correspondents.
- codress**—A type of message in which the entire address is contained only in the encrypted text. See PLAINDRESS.
- collecting point**—A point designated for the assembly of personnel casualties, prisoners of war, stragglers, disabled matériel, salvage, etc., for further movement to collection stations or rear installations.
- collection station**—1. Any place in the forward area for collecting and sorting salvaged materials. 2. A medical station in the forward combat zone where battle casualties are prepared to be sent to a clearing station in the rear.
- collimating mark**—A mark in each margin of an aerial photograph which in conjunction with its opposite mark defines a line through the principal point of the photograph. See FIDUCIAL MARK.
- column cover**—An air mission consisting of fighter aircraft on air alert over or in the vicinity of the head of a column, in constant radio contact with the column, with mission of aerial reconnaissance to the front and flanks and attacks on call of enemy targets which threaten the column.
- combat air patrol**—An aircraft patrol provided over an objective area, over the force protected, over the critical areas of a combat zone, or over an air defense area, for the purpose of intercepting and destroying hostile aircraft before they reach their target.
- combat air support operations**—Aerial application of force in direct support of land, naval, and air operations.
- combat center**—A combat information center is an office charged with the function and responsibility of keeping the commanding officer, the higher commands, and other control stations informed of the location, identity of, and movements of friendly and/or enemy aircraft, large missiles, surface ships and troops.
- combat command (armored force)**—A major tactical unit of combined arms within an armored division, consisting of a headquarters and headquarters company and a variable number of attached units or elements thereof.
- combat information ship, task force**—The ship designated and charged with the coordination of the inter-ship combat information center func-

com

tions of the various ships in the task force so that the over-all combat information available to commands will be increased. This ship is normally the flagship of the task force commander. See **FIGHTER DIRECTION SHIP OR AIRCRAFT**.

combat information center—In Navy usage, when the tactical situation indicates and the limitations of space and availability of trained personnel permit, any or all of the following functions may be required of the combat operations center: 1. Target indication. 2. Control of aircraft in the air defense area, offensive and defensive. 3. Control of small craft. 4. Navigation and piloting. 5. Control of radar countermeasures. 6. Assistance in antisubmarine warfare operations.

combat operations section—See **CENTER, JOINT OPERATIONS, (AIR-GROUND)**.

combat support troops—A classification of troops designating those units or organizations whose primary mission is to furnish operational assistance for combat elements.

combat team (regimental)—1. An infantry regiment reinforced by the necessary supporting arms & services required to accomplish an assigned mission. 2. In Army usage, reinforced infantry operating as a balanced fighting unit of essential arms. The normal ground force ratio is one regiment of infantry, one battalion of artillery, one company of engineers, and one battery of antiaircraft artillery; but may be changed to meet the demands of the tactical situation.

combat troops—A classification of troops designating those units or organizations whose primary mission is destruction of enemy forces and/or installations.

combatant ship—A ship whose primary mission is combat with the enemy. For example, battleship, cruiser, aircraft carrier, destroyer, submarine, or attack transport.

combined—Pertaining to an organization or an activity employing forces or agencies of two or more allies, acting together to accomplish a common mission. See **JOINT**.

combined force—A military force composed of elements of two or more allied nations.

combined operation—An operation conducted by forces of two or more allied nations acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission.

command—1. An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed in a definite form for the purpose of bringing about a particular action in a specific way. 2. A unit or units, or an area, under the command of one individual.

command, administrative chain of—The normal chain of command as determined by the administrative organization.

command, chain of—The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. Also called **COMMAND CHANNEL**.

command, naval air bases—A command, comprising the Navy and Marine Corps aviation shore activities of a naval district which have facilities for the operation of aircraft and which have been assigned to the command by the Chief of Naval Operations.

command net—A communication network which connects an echelon of command with some or all of its next subordinate echelons.

command, operational chain of—The chain of command established for a particular operation or series of operations.

command post—The station of a unit's headquarters, where the commander and the staff perform their activities. In combat, a unit's headquarters if often divided into a forward echelon and a rear echelon; the forward echelon is called the command post.

command post exercises—See EXERCISE, FIELD.

commission—1. To put in, or make ready, for service or use, as to commission an aircraft or a ship. See ACTIVATE. 2. A written order giving a person rank and authority as an officer in the Armed Forces. 3. The rank and the authority given by such an order.

communication—1. An official message of any sort, such as a letter, report, signal, telegram, radiogram, or telephone message. 2. A method or means of conveying information of any kind from one person or place to another. It may consist of transmission by electrical, mechanical, or other means, of maps, overlays, radiograms, and other messages. See COMMUNICATIONS.

communication, lines of—All the routes, land, water, and air, which connect an operating military force with its base of operations, and along which supplies and reinforcements move.

communication security—The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny to unauthorized persons information of value which might be derived from the possession and a study of communications.

communications—A method or means of conveying information of any kind from one person or place to another, except by direct conversation or correspondence. It may consist of transmission by electrical, mechanical, visual, or other means, or maps, overlays, radiograms, and other messages.

Communications Center—A communication agency charged with the responsibility for receipt, transmission and delivery of messages. It normally includes a message center, a cryptocenter, transmitting and receiving facilities.

compartment of terrain—A terrain area bounded on at least two sides by terrain features (such as woods, ridges, or valleys) which limit terrestrial observation and observed fire into the area from points outside the area.

component, functional—In naval usage, an organization of personnel and matériel designed to perform one of the specific tasks of an advanced base.

component part—A finished article manufactured for use in sub-assemblies, end products, or end items.

components, standard advanced base—Personnel and matériel organized to function as advanced base units, including the functional components which are employed in the establishment of naval advanced bases. Such advanced base units may establish repair bases, navy yards, supply bases, supply depots, airfields, air bases, or other naval shore establishments at overseas locations; for example, ACORNS, CUBS, GROPACS, and LIONS.

composite—See AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, COMPOSITE.

compromise—1. In intelligence usage, the loss of security of a classified document, information, or material resulting from the possibility of an unauthorized person or persons having obtained knowledge thereof. 2. In communication usage, the knowledge or belief that cryptographic material has been captured, stolen, lost or exposed to observation by enemy agents, or that a cryptosystem has been so misused as to facilitate its solution, thereby endangering messages in that system. 3. The disclosure of the identity of an undercover agent.

- concept (of an operation)**—A verbal or graphic statement, in broad outline, of a commander's assumptions and intent with regard to an operation or a series of operations.
- condensation code**—A code which has as its sole purpose the shortening of messages rather than the concealment of their content.
- condensation trail**—A visible trail of small water droplets or ice crystals formed under certain conditions in the wake of an aircraft. Also known as **CONTRAILS**.
- conditions, air raid warning**—A degree of air raid probability according to the following:
Flash Red—Air attack imminent, enemy aircraft in vicinity.
Flash Blue—Air attack probable, unidentified aircraft in vicinity.
Flash White—All clear, aircraft identified as friendly or hostile aircraft no longer in the vicinity.
 The foregoing words and phrases are for use over military communications networks only, and are not to be confused with the Yellow, Blue, Red, and White warnings issued to Civil Defense Agencies.
- confidential**—See **CLASSIFICATION, SECURITY**.
- constitute**—To provide the legal authority for the existence of a new unit of the Armed Services. The new unit is designated and listed but it has no specific existence until it is activated.
- construction battalion, naval**—A mobile naval unit composed of officers and men trained and equipped for construction operations.
- consultation with**—See **COORDINATION WITH**.
- contact report**—A report of the enemy made by a field unit, a ship, or an aircraft which is in visual, radio, sonar, or radar contact with him. The first report, giving the information immediately available when the contact is first made, is known as an initial contact report. Subsequent reports containing additional information are referred to as amplifying reports.
- contain**—To stop, hold, or surround the forces of the enemy or to cause the enemy to center his activity on a given front and prevent his withdrawing any part of his forces for use elsewhere.
- containing action**—See **ATTACK, HOLDING**.
- continuation orders**—Contracts let and scheduled so as to maintain unbroken production upon completion of a previous contract.
- contributory services**—Power, fuel, transportation, communications, water supply, waste disposal, and other essential services which contribute to operations or production.
- control**—1. Authority which may be less than full command exercised by a commander over part of the activities of subordinate or other organizations.
 2. (Geographic) A system or network of points of fixed geodetic positions, with latitude, longitude and elevation determined with surveying instruments. See **DAMAGE CONTROL**; **FIRE CONTROL**; **OPERATIONAL CONTROL**.
- control, administrative**—Control of administration over subordinate or other organizations pertaining to personnel management, supply, services, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations.
- control, movement**—The planning, routing, scheduling, and control of personnel and supply movements over lines of communication. (Objective is to prevent conflict and delay, utilize transportation facilities and equipment most effectively, and realize priorities established by proper authority.)

control, operational—Control exercised over the combat or service operation of subordinate or other organizations. Operational control comprises those functions of command involving the composition of subordinate forces, the assignment of tasks, the designation of objectives and the authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control should be exercised by the use of the assigned normal organizational units through their responsible commanders or through the commanders of subordinate forces established by the commander exercising operational control. It does not include such matters as administration, discipline, internal organization, and unit training, except when a subordinate commander requests assistance.

control tower—A facility provided for the control of aircraft and vehicles operating on and around a landing area.

control vessel—In an amphibious operation, a vessel to guide, and to act as a headquarters for the control of waterborne traffic to and from the beach.

controlled intercept—An aircraft intercept action wherein the friendly aircraft are controlled from a ground, ship or airborne station.

controlled item—Any item over which it is desired by proper authority to maintain centralized control of distribution to individual units. (Control is exercised over those items which are scarce, exceptionally costly, highly technical, or of a design peculiar to certain units or missions, and to insure that the item is issued to the proper units in accordance with the priority set up.)

controlled materials plan—A method of centralized control and allocation by a control agency to claimant agencies of the available supplies of basic critical materials such as aluminum, copper, steel and steel alloy.

convoy—A group of ships or train of vehicles organized for the purpose of control and orderly movement with or without escort protection.

convoy commodore—The naval or merchant ship officer designated to command a convoy of vessels. He is responsible for the internal arrangements of the convoy (including the assignment of stations to vessels), for the issuing of instructions and regulations, and for the safe navigation of convoyed ships.

convoy escort—1. Any naval vessel(s) or aircraft in company with a convoy and responsible for its protection. 2. An escort to protect a convoy of vehicles from being scattered, destroyed, or captured.

coordination with—In consultation with. This expression means that agencies "coordinated with" shall participate actively; their concurrence shall be sought; and that if concurrence is not obtained, the disputed matter shall be referred to the next higher authority in which all participants have a voice.

corridor (terrain)—A corridor is a terrain compartment whose longer dimension lies generally in the direction of movement or leads toward an objective.

counterattack—Attack by a part or all of a defending force against an enemy attacking force, for the purpose of regaining ground lost or of cutting off or destroying enemy advance units. It is undertaken to restore the battle position and is directed at limited objectives.

counterespionage—A category of counterintelligence, the objective of which is the detection and neutralization of foreign espionage, its operations, techniques, communications, and personnel.

counterintelligence—Counterintelligence is that aspect of intelligence relating to all security control measures, both active and passive, designed to

insure the safeguarding of information, personnel, equipment, and installations against the espionage sabotage or subversive activities of foreign powers and of disaffected or dissident groups or individuals which constitute a threat to the national security.

countermeasures—That form of military science which by the employment of devices and/or techniques has as its objective the impairment of the operational effectiveness of enemy activity.

countermining—A method of destroying mines by detonating them with nearby explosions.

countermining radius—The least practicable distance between mines to avoid chain countermining.

counterreconnaissance—All measures taken to prevent hostile observation of a force, area, or place.

court, military government—See MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT.

cover—1. To protect, by land, air, or sea, by offense, defense, or threat of either or both. 2. Shelter or protection, either natural or artificial, from enemy fire.

cover address—Is one utilized for the transmission of a message to an addressee other than the person actually addressed.

cover name—Is a name adopted for intelligence purposes in order to conceal the identity or nature of a person, organization or activity.

coverage—1. The ground area represented on aerial photographs, photomaps, mosaics, maps, etc. 2. Cover or protection, as the coverage of troops by supporting fire. 3. The extent to which intelligence or intelligence information is available in respect to any specified area of interest.

covering force—1. A force operating apart from the main force for the purpose of intercepting, engaging, delaying, disorganizing, and deceiving of the enemy before he can attack the force covered. 2. Any body or detachment of troops which provides security for a larger force by observation, reconnaissance, attack, or defense, or by any combination of these methods.

craft—See ASSAULT CRAFT; LANDING CRAFT; SUPPORT CRAFT.

crew-served—Of or pertaining to anything served or operated by a crew as distinguished from an individual; e.g., a weapon operated by a crew of two or more persons.

critical item—An essential item which is in short supply or expected to be in short supply.

cross compartment—A compartment of terrain the longer axis of which is perpendicular or oblique to the direction of movement of a force. See COMPARTMENT OF TERRAIN.

cryptanalysis—The analysis of encrypted messages; the steps and processes involved in converting cryptograms into plain text without the key.

cryptochannel—In navy communication, the basic unit for cryptographic communication. It includes: 1. the cryptographic aids prescribed; 2. the holders thereof; 3. the indicators or other means of identification; 4. the area or areas in which effective; 5. the special purpose, if any, for which provided; 6. pertinent notes as to distribution, usage, etc. A cryptochannel is analogous to a radio circuit. Any flag, ship, or station in a given cryptochannel can communicate with any other flag, ship, or station in that cryptochannel, just as any flag, ship, or station on a radio circuit can communicate with any other flag, ship, or station on that circuit.

cryptogram—The encrypted version of a message. See CRYPTOSYSTEM.

cryptographer—One who encrypts or decrypts messages, or who has a part in making a cryptographic system.

cryptography—The art or science which treats of the various means and methods for rendering plain text unintelligible and reconvertng unintelligible text into intelligible language; application of that science by means other than cryptanalysis.

cryptosecurity—That component of communication security which results from the provision of technically sound cryptographic systems and their proper use.

cryptosystem (cryptographic system)—The associated items of cryptomaterial which are used as a unit and which provide a single means of encryption and decryption.

encrypt—To convert a plain text message into unintelligible form (cryptogram) by means of a cryptosystem.

decrypt—To convert a cryptogram into plain text by a reversal of the encryption process.

cipher—Any cryptographic system in which arbitrary symbols or groups of symbols represents units of plain text of regular length, (usually single letters), or in which units of plain text are rearranged, or both, in accordance with certain predetermined rules.

code—Any system of communication in which arbitrary groups of symbols represent units of plain text of varying length. Codes may be used for brevity or for security.

CUB—A naval advance base unit consisting of all personnel and material necessary for the establishment and operation of a small advanced naval base for other than air forces. It is made up of a number of functional components which enable the base to perform voyage repairs, repair minor battle damage, provide logistic support for a small task group of light forces and operate an active port. For its own use it contains adequate harbor defense, communications, supply, disbursing, boat repair, medical, ordnance and base maintenance facilities. Also see **LION**.

currency, invasion—Currency prepared by the invading power and declared by its military commander to be legal tender in the areas occupied by its invading forces for the initial phases of the occupation. Should be of distinctive design to distinguish it from the official currency of both the invading and the invaded power, but may be denominated in the monetary unit of either. Also see **CURRENCY, OCCUPATION**.

currency, military—A term used to include both invasion and occupation currency.

currency, occupation—Currency prepared by the invading power and declared by its military commander to be legal tender in the areas occupied by its invading forces for the period of such occupation, should be of distinctive design to distinguish it from the official currency of both the invading and the invaded power but may be denominated in the monetary unit of either. Occupation and invasion currency may or may not, according to the circumstances, be identical.

current (water)—A horizontal movement of the water. Currents may be classified as tidal and non-tidal. Tidal currents are caused by the tide-producing forces of the moon and sun and are a part of the same general movement of the sea that is manifested in the vertical rise and fall of the tides. Non-tidal currents include the permanent currents in the general circulatory

systems of the sea as well as temporary currents arising from meteorological conditions.

current, drift of—The velocity of current flow. Also see CURRENT, SET OF.

current, ebb—The movement of a tidal current away from shore or down a tidal stream. In the semidiurnal type of reversing current, the terms "greater ebb" and "lesser ebb" are applied respectively to the ebb currents of greater and lesser velocity of each day. The terms "maximum ebb" and "minimum ebb" are applied to the maximum and minimum velocities of a current running continuously ebb, the velocity alternately increasing and decreasing without coming to a slack or reversing. The expression "maximum ebb" is also applicable to any ebb current at the time of greatest velocity.

current, flood—The movement of a tidal current toward the shore or up a tidal stream. In the semidiurnal type of reversing current, the terms "greater flood" and "lesser flood" are applied respectively to the flood currents of greater and lesser velocity of each day. The terms "maximum flood" and "minimum flood" are applied to the maximum and minimum velocities of a current running continuously flood, the velocity alternately increasing and decreasing without coming to a slack or reversing. The expression "maximum flood" is also applicable to any flood current at the time of greatest velocity.

current, longshore—An inshore current flowing parallel to the shore line inside the breakers and found only along straight beaches.

current, ocean—A nontidal current constituting a part of the general oceanic circulation.

current, reversing—A tidal current that flows alternately in approximately opposite directions with a slack of water at each reversal of direction. Currents of this type usually occur in rivers and straits where the direction of flow is more or less restricted to certain channels.

current, rip—A strong surface current of short duration flowing outward from the shore. It usually appears as a visible band of agitated water and is the return movement of water piled up on the shore by incoming waves and wind. With the outward movement concentrated in a limited band its velocity is somewhat accentuated. Also called RIP TIDE.

current, set of—The direction towards which the current flows. Also called DIRECTION OF CURRENT. Also see CURRENT, DRIFT OF.

current, velocity of—The rate at which the water moves horizontally, usually expressed in knots, but sometimes in feet per second or in centimeters per second.

current, wind—A water current created by the action of the wind. From theoretical considerations currents produced by winds in the open sea will set to the right of the direction towards which the wind is blowing if in the northern hemisphere, and to the left of this direction if in the southern hemisphere.

cusp—A sand and gravel deposit formed by wave action into points projecting seaward along a beach.

D

damage assessment—The appraisal of the effect of attacks on targets.

damage control (nautical)—Measures necessary aboard ship to preserve and reestablish watertight integrity, stability, maneuverability and offensive power; to control list and trim; to effect rapid repairs of material; to limit the spread and provide adequate protection from fire; to limit the spread of, re-

move the contamination by, and provide adequate protection from toxic agents; and to provide for care of wounded personnel.

date-time group—The date and time, expressed in digits and zone suffix, at which the message was prepared for transmission by the originator. (Expressed as 6 digits followed by zone suffix; first pair of digits denoting the date, second pair the hour, third pair the minutes.)

davit loading—see **LOADING (RAIL)**.

D-day—The term used to designate the unnamed day on which an operation commences, or is to commence. This operation may be the commencement of hostilities, the date of an assault landing, a bombardment, etc. Whereas "D" is the letter customarily employed to designate the day on which an operation commences, if more than one such event is mentioned in a single plan (or for any other reason) any letter (except "M") may be used. The equivalent rule applies to "H-hour". Time in plans will be indicated by a letter which shows the unit of time employed, and figures, with a plus or minus sign to indicate the amount of time before or after the reference event, e.g., "D" is for a particular day, "H" for an hour. Though "M" is by custom used to designate Mobilization Day, the letter "M", plus a figure will stand for months following Mobilization Day. Similarly, "D+7" means "7 days after D-day", "H+2" means "2 hours after H-hour". If the figures become unduly large, for example, "D-day plus 90", the designation of "D+3 months" may be employed, i.e., if the figure following a letter plus a time unit ("D-day", "H-hour", etc.) is intended to refer to units of time other than that which follows the letter, then the unit of time employed with the figure must be spelled out. See "H-hour" and "M-day".

dead space—1. An area within the maximum range of a weapon, radar, or observer which cannot be covered by fire or observation from a particular position because of intervening obstacles, the nature of the ground, or the characteristics of the trajectory or the limitations in the pointing capabilities of the weapon. 2. The area or zone which is within range of a radio transmitter, but in which a signal is not received.

deadweight tons—See **TONNAGE**.

debarkation—The unloading of troops, equipment, or supplies from a ship or an aircraft.

debarkation net—A net ladder by means of which troops debark or embark over the side of a ship.

decipher—To convert an encipher message into its equivalent plain texts by means of a cipher system. (This does not include solution by cryptanalysis.)

decision (In an estimate of the situation)—A clear and concise statement of the line of action intended to be followed by the commander as the one most favorable to the successful accomplishment of his mission.

declassify—To remove the security classification of an item of classified matter such as a document or an item of matériel.

decontamination—The process of making any object or area safe for unprotected personnel by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless or removing chemical, biological or radiological agents clinging to or around it.

decrypt—To convert a cryptogram into plain text by reversal of the encryption process. (This does not include solution by cryptanalysis).

def

defense, active—A term used to denote the employment of limited offensive action and counter-attacks to deny a contested area or position to the enemy.

defense, coastal frontier—The organization of the forces and material of the armed forces assigned to provide security for the coastal frontiers of the continental United States and its oversea possessions.

defense command—A strategic defensive area designated for planning purposes as a potential theater of operations.

defense, harbor—Defense of a harbor anchorage, or other limited coastal area, principally against air or sea attack. Also, an administrative and tactical organization to accomplish the above.

defense, mine—The defense of a position, area, etc., by land or submarine mines. A mine defense system includes the personnel and equipment needed to plant, operate, maintain, and protect the mine fields that are laid.

defense, passive—Defense of a place, without the employment of active weapons and without the expectation of taking the initiative. Defense is based on protection, deception, dispersion, concealment, and combatting the effect of enemy action, such as fire, etc.

defense, perimeter—A defense with no exposed flank, characterized by the siting and emplacement of weapons and positions along the outer circumference of any defended area.

deferred message—A category of precedence employed for all types of messages which justify transmission by rapid means but which will admit of the delay necessary for prior transmission of messages of higher precedence.

defilade—1. The protection from hostile ground observation and fire provided by an obstacle such as a hill, ridge, or bank. 2. The vertical distance by which a position is concealed from enemy observation. 3. To shield from enemy fire or observation by using natural or artificial obstacles.

deflagration—See DETONATION.

deflection—1. The horizontal angle between the line of sighting and the axis of the bore. 2. A setting on the scale to compensate for deflection as in definition 1.

deflection error—1. The distance to the right or left of the target between the point aimed at and the burst of a projectile or the mean point of impact of a salvo. 2. In aerial bombing, the distance from a given point of impact, or from the mean point of impact of a pattern, to the center of the target measured perpendicular to the direction of approach.

deflection pattern—See PATTERN.

demolition—The act or process of demolishing; it may be accomplished by the use of explosives, fire, hand tools, etc. See BOMB, DEMOLITION; UNDERWATER DEMOLITION; UNDERWATER DEMOLITION TEAM.

demonstration—1. An attack or a show of force on a front where a decision is not sought, made with the object of deceiving the enemy. 2. In an amphibious operation, an exhibition of force which may be a feint or a minor attack.

denial measures—Action to hinder or deny the enemy use of space, personnel or facilities, may include destruction, removal, contamination or erection of obstructions.

deplane—To unload personnel, equipment or supplies from an aircraft.

deploy—1. To extend or widen the front of a military unit, extending from a close order to a battle formation. 2. In naval usage, to change from a cruising, approach, or contact disposition to a disposition for battle.

- depot**—A facility for the reception, classification, storage, issue, maintenance, procurement, manufacture, assembly, research, or salvage of supplies; or for the reception, classification, and forwarding of replacements.
- detachment**—1. A part of a unit separated from its main organization for duty elsewhere. 2. A temporary military or naval unit formed from other units or parts of units. 3. A military or naval unit smaller than a company.
- detonation**—A sudden and violent explosion. Detonation is practically instantaneous. The slower burning of some explosives is called deflagration.
- detonator**—A sensitive explosive used to set off an explosive train, as well as the mechanism and container connected therewith.
- diagram, beach**—A graphical representation showing the areas to be landed on by various landing teams. Such areas are usually named by colors, as Beach Red, Yellow, Blue, etc.
- diagram, boat**—In the assault phase of an amphibious operation, a diagram showing the positions of individuals and equipment in each boat.
- diagram, deployment**—In the assault phase of an amphibious operation, a diagram showing the formation in which the boat group proceeds from the rendezvous areas to the line of departure and the method of deployment into the landing formation.
- diagram, landing**—In the assault phase of an amphibious operation, a diagram which shows the organization of the boat group for landing; showing the waves, number and type of boats or vehicles in each, the interval between waves expressed in minutes, and the formation and distance between boats expressed in yards.
- diagram, refraction**—With reference to surf, a diagram showing the pattern of wave crests as they approach a shore, and revealing the regions where the crests are squeezed (and wave height is increase) or stretched (and wave height is diminished).
- diagram, stowage**—A scaled drawing of each hatch level showing storage space for cargo and must include overall dimensions, indicate boom capacities, stanchions, and minimum clearance.
- dicing photography**—Any photographic mission carried out at a very low altitude.
- dip, at the**—The position of a flag signal, when the top flag is hoisted to approximately three-fourths of the full extent of the halyard.
- direct support unit**—A unit which has the mission of supporting another unit of a specific command. It receives and executes missions directly on call from, and gives priority of effort to, the supported units. It is not normally attached to a supported unit but generally remains under the command of its normal higher commander.
- directive**—1. A military communication in which a policy is established or a specific action is ordered. 2. A plan issued with a view to placing it in effect when so directed, or in the event that a stated contingency arises. 3. Broadly speaking, any communication which initiates or governs action, conduct, or procedure.
- director, tactical air**—The officer-in-charge of all operations of the tactical air direction center. He is responsible to the tactical air controller for the direction of all aircraft and air warning facilities assigned to his area of responsibility. When operating independently of a tactical air control center, the tactical air director assumes the functions of the tactical air controller.

dis

discharge—1. (Personnel) complete separation from the military service other than through death or resignation. 2. (Transportation) to unload, as a cargo from a ship or passengers from a train.

disestablish—To officially remove a shore activity from the Naval Establishment so that it ceases to exist as a separate activity.

dispensary—A medical and/or dental facility where physical examination, diagnosis, first aid, and routine medical and/or dental treatment are provided.

dispersal—The act of spreading or separating, especially of activities usually concentrated in limited areas, to reduce vulnerability to enemy action.

dispersal area, aircraft—An area on a military installation designed primarily for the dispersal of parked aircraft, whereby such aircraft will be less vulnerable in the event of an enemy air raid. See **REVTMENT**.

dispersal bays—Clearings or spaces protected by embankments used for the individual parking and dispersing of supplies or equipment.

dispersion—1. A scattered pattern of hits by bombs dropped under identical conditions, or by projectiles fired from the same gun or group of guns with the same firing data. 2. In naval gunnery, the distance of the point of impact of a shot from the mean point of impact of the salvo. Dispersion in range is measured along the line of fire, and in deflection at right angles to the line of fire. 3. In antiaircraft gunnery, the scattering of shots in range and deflection about the center of impact. As used in flack analysis the term includes scattering due to all causes, and the center of impact is assumed to be at the target. 4. The spreading of troops or material over a wide area so as not to offer the enemy a concentrated target.

displaced person—A civilian who is either voluntarily or involuntarily outside the national boundaries of his country by reason of war and may or may not be desirous of returning home. See **EXPELLEE**, **REFUGEE**.

displacement—Movement from one position to another, especially movement of supporting troops or weapons from one firing position to another for tactical reasons. See **TONNAGE**.

disposition—1. Distribution of the elements of a command within an area, usually the exact location of each unit headquarters and the deployment of the forces subordinate to it. 2. A prescribed arrangement of the stations to be occupied by the several formations and single ships of a fleet, or major subdivisions of a fleet, for any purpose, such as cruising, approach, maintaining contact, or battle. 3. In aviation, a prescribed arrangement of all the tactical units composing a flight or group. 4. The accomplishment of redistribution of excess property within the Department of Defense or disposal of surplus property.

dissemination—See **INTELLIGENCE**.

distance—1. The space between adjacent individual ships or boats measured in any direction between foremasts. 2. The space between adjacent men, animals, vehicles, or units in a formation measured from front to rear. 3. In air operations the term has no specialized meaning. See **INTERVAL**.

distribution—1. The arrangement of troops for any purpose, such as a battle, march, or maneuver. 2. A planned pattern of projectiles about a point. 3. A planned spread of fire to cover a desired frontage or depth. 4. An official delivery of anything, such as orders or supplies. 5. That functional phase of military logistics which embraces the act of dispensing matériel, personnel, facilities and services. The function includes, but is not limited to, receipt, storage, transportation and issue of matériel; housing, subsistence, assignment and movement of personnel.

district, naval—A geographically defined area in which one naval officer, designated commandant, is the direct representative of the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations. The commandant has the responsibility for local naval defense and security and for the coordination of naval activities in the area. Naval districts are numbered. For example, Ninth Naval District.

ditch—To crash land an aircraft in water.

diversion—1. The act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point of the principal operation; an attack, alarm, or feint which diverts attention. 2. The deviation of shipping or traffic from either its route or destination.

division—1. A tactical unit, as follows: *a.* In Army and Marine Corps usage, a major administrative and tactical unit, larger than a regiment and smaller than a corps. *b.* In Navy usage, a number of naval vessels of similar type grouped together for operational and administrative command. *c.* In Naval Air usage, a tactical unit of a naval aircraft squadron, consisting of two or more sections. *d.* In U.S. Air Force usage, an air division is an air combat organization consisting of two or more combat wings with appropriate service units. The combat wings of an air division will normally contain similar type units. 2. Branch or section of the headquarters or higher unit, that handles military matters of a particular nature, such as personnel, intelligence, plans and training, or supply and evacuation. 3. A number of personnel of a ship's complement grouped together for operational and administrative command.

division slice—See SLICE.

dolphin—A cluster of piling used as a mooring place.

downgrade—To assign a lower security classification to an item of classified matter or matériel.

drone—A remotely controlled aircraft.

dropping ground—A designated place to which personnel, messages, or supplies are to be dropped from aircraft.

drop zone—A specified area upon which airborne troops, equipment or supplies are dropped.

drum—A cylindrical metal container for liquid commodities having a capacity of from 50 to 55 U.S. liquid gallons.

dummy letter—A character, usually one of several characters or groups of characters with no plain text significance, inserted within a cryptogram with the intent to delay or prevent its solution; a null.

dump—A temporary stock of supplies or a place of storage established in the field or afloat where military supplies are stacked temporarily. When supplies are issued from dumps, the latter become distributing points.

dump, floating—A dump of critical supplies held on boats, barges, or amphibian vehicles established afloat early in an amphibious operation in the vicinity of a control vessel for quick delivery to assault troops ashore. Also called OFFSHORE DUMP.

dunnage—Any material, such as boards, mats, planks, blocks, bamboo, etc., which is used in transportation and storage to support and secure supplies, to protect them from damage, or from convenience in handling.

E

- echelon**—1. The subdivisions of a headquarters, as forward echelon, rear echelon. 2. Separate levels of command. As compared to regiment, division is a higher echelon, battalion is a lower echelon. 3. The different fractions of a command in the direction of depth, to each of which a principal combat mission is assigned; e.g., attack echelon, support echelon, reserve echelon. 4. A formation in which the subdivisions are placed one behind another, extending beyond and unmasking one another wholly or in part.
- economic mobilization**—The process of preparing for and carrying out such changes in the organization and functioning of the national economy as are necessary to provide for the most effective use of resources in a national emergency.
- economic potential**—The total capacity of a nation to produce goods and services.
- economic potential for war**—That share of the total economic capacity of a nation which can be used for the purposes of war.
- economic warfare**—The defensive use in peacetime as well as during a war of any instrumentality by military and civilian agencies to maintain or expand the economic potential for war of a nation and its (probable) allies and, conversely, the offensive use of any measure in peace or war to diminish or neutralize the economic potential for war of the (likely) enemy and his accomplices.
- electronic countermeasures**—That major subdivision of the use of electronics involving actions taken to reduce the effectiveness of enemy equipment and/or tactics employing or affected by electromagnetic radiations.
- electronic deception**—The radiation or reradiation of electromagnetic waves in a manner intended to mislead the enemy in the interpretation of data received by his electronic equipment. See RADIO DECEPTION; JAMMING, ELECTRONICS.
- electronics**—That branch of electrical science and technology which treats of the constitution and behavior of electrons as subject elements and utilization thereof for the realization of certain objective effects; as such, it is comparable to, but distinct from electrostatics, electrokinetics, electrodynamics, electromagnetics and other branches of electrical science.
- embarkation**—The loading of troops with their supplies and equipment into vessels and/or aircraft.
- embarkation group**—All personnel with supplies and equipment embarked or to be embarked (combat loaded) aboard the ships of one transport division or similar naval organization.
- embarkation unit (team)**—All personnel with supplies and equipment embarked or to be embarked (combat loaded) aboard one ship.
- emergency medical tag**—A medical record in the form of a tag which is attached to each casualty, indicating certain personal data, the diagnosis, and specific treatment administered.
- emergency message**—A category of precedence reserved for amplifying reports of initial enemy contact, for messages required in situations of emergency which affect the current implementation of a tactical action, and in situations which gravely affect the national security, concerning distress, which demand immediate delivery to the addressee.
- encrypt**—To convert a plain text message into disguised form (e.g., a cryptogram).

end item—A final combination of end products, component parts and/or materials which is ready for its intended use e.g., ship, tank, mobile machine shop, airplane.

end products or major assembly—A completed assembly of component parts, subassemblies and/or materials ready for operation, as is, but intended for further installation in an end item. In some cases an end product may be used as an end item e.g., deck winch, engine, propellor assembly, transmitter.

enfilade—To deliver fire so as to sweep the length of a line of troops, a trench, or any other target.

engineer aviation battalion—The basic engineer unit organized to do general engineer construction work required by the air forces in theaters of operations. The unit is organized, trained and equipped to construct, maintain, repair and to assist in the defense of airfields and airports.

equipment—All articles needed to outfit an individual or organization. The term refers to clothing, tools, utensils, vehicles, weapons, and other similar items. See *MATÉRIEL*. In Army and Air Force usage as to type of authorization, equipment may be divided into special (or project) equipment as defined below, equipment prescribed by Tables of Allowances and equipment prescribed by Tables of Organization and Equipment. (See *TABLE OF ALLOWANCES* and *TABLE OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT*.)

individual equipment—In Army and Air Force usage, referring to method of use, signifies personal clothing and equipment for a soldier's or airman's personal use.

organizational equipment—In Army and Air Force usage, referring to method of use, signifies that equipment, other than individual equipment, which is used in furtherance of the common mission of an organization or unit.

special (or project) equipment—In Army and Air Force usage, equipment not authorized in standard equipment publications but determined as essential in connection with a contemplated operation, function or mission.

equipment modification list—A list of equipment prepared for a specifically designated unit or units, which modifies allowances of equipment in the *TABLE OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT*, by addition or deletion of items or changing bases of distribution specified in the *TO&E* to meet specific operating conditions.

escalator clauses—Contract clauses used to compensate contractors for increased costs resulting from unforeseen contingencies beyond their control; or to reduce the cost to the Government as the result of decrease in production and/or material costs.

escort—1. To convoy. 2. A combatant unit or units assigned to accompany and protect a weaker force. 3. Airplanes assigned to protect other aircraft during a mission. 4. An armed guard that accompanies a convoy, a train, prisoners, etc. 5. An armed guard accompanying persons as a mark of honor.

establish—To officially designate a shore activity as a part of the naval establishment, and designate its function. See *ACTIVATE*.

establishment—An installation, together with its personnel and equipment, organized as an operating entity.

estimate of the situation—A logical process of reasoning by which a commander considers all the circumstances affecting the military situation and

arrives as a decision as to a course of action to be taken in order to accomplish his mission.

evacuation—1. The process of moving casualties from a battlefield, and subsequently of moving them along the chain of evacuation as necessary.
2. The clearance of personnel, animals, or matériel from a given locality.

evacuation, air—The employment of aircraft for the purpose of evacuating casualties.

evacuation policy—A command decision, indicating the length in days of the maximum period of non-effectiveness that patients may be held within the command for treatment. Patients who, in the opinion of responsible medical officers, cannot be returned to duty status within the period prescribed are evacuated by the first available means, provided the travel involved will not aggravate their disabilities.

evaluation—See INTELLIGENCE.

excess property—The quantity of property in possession of any component of the Department of Defense which exceeds the quantity required or authorized for retention by that component.

executive officer—See CHIEF OF STAFF.

exercise—A military maneuver, drill, or operation carried out for training and discipline.

exercise, field—An exercise conducted in the field under simulated war conditions in which troops and armament of one side are actually present, while those of the other side may be imaginary or outline. When the troops present consist only of command, staff, and communications personnel, the exercises are termed command post exercises. See MANEUVER.

exercise, map—An exercise in which a series of military situations is stated and solved on a map.

exercises, joint—Exercises in which two or more of the Armed Services take part.

grand joint exercises—An exercise, held by direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, involving major subdivisions from each of two or more Services.

major joint exercises—A large scale joint maneuver held on the initiative of one of the Services, and in which one or more of the other Services participate.

minor joint exercises—A small-scale training exercise, held on the initiative of one of the Services, and in which one or more of the other Services participate.

exercise, terrain—An exercise in which a military situation is stated and solved on the ground, the troops being imaginary and the solution usually being in writing.

expeditionary force—An armed force for service outside the continental limits of the United States.

expellee—A civilian outside the boundaries of the country of his nationality or his ethnic origin, who is being forcibly repatriated to that country for political or cultural reasons.

expendable property—Property that may be consumed in use or loses its identity in use and may be dropped from stock record accounts when it is issued or used.

exploitation—1. Taking full advantage of success in battle and following up initial gains. 2. Taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical or strategic purposes.

external indicator—See SYSTEM INDICATOR.

F

facility—1. A physical plant, such as real estate and improvements thereto, including buildings and equipment, which provides the means for assisting or making easier the performance of a function. Example: base, arsenal, factory. 2. Any part or adjunct of a physical plant, or any item of equipment which is an operating entity and which contributes or can contribute to the execution of a function by providing some specific type of physical assistance. Examples: railroad, railroad rolling stock, vehicles, access road, railroad spur, ship, pier, etc.

facsimile, communication—A means of telecommunication in which images are transmitted for record reception.

factor, staff planning—A properly selected multiplier, used in planning to estimate the amount and type of effort involved in a contemplated operation.

factor, stowage—The relationship of cubage to weight. As applied to cargo, it is the number of cubic feet of space occupied by a ton (long or short) of cargo. It is expressed as "cubic feet per long ton" or "cubic feet per short ton."

FASRon (fleet aircraft service squadron)—A commissioned fleet aircraft service unit which provides the requisite shore-based support for the operation of fleet aviation tactical units.

fathom—A unit of distance used for measuring sea depths, lengths of cordages, cables, etc., equal to 1000th part of a nautical mile. For practical purposes, 1 fathom is equal to 6 feet.

fathometer—A device used to determine the depth of water by sonic echo.

feasibility test (or check)—A test to determine whether or not a plan is within the capacity of the resources which can be made available.

ferret—Aircraft, ship or ground vehicle especially equipped for the detection, location, recording and analyzing of electromagnetic radiation.

fiducial mark—Any mark of fixed reference (such as the direction of flight) which is automatically registered on the border of an aerial photograph. See COLLIMATING MARK.

fighter controller—In air operations (tactical) the officer of the staff of a tactical air controller charged with the coordination and evaluation of air warning reports and the operational control of aircraft assigned to him.

fighter cover—The maintenance of a number of fighter airplanes over a specified area or force for the purpose of repelling hostile air activities.

fighter direction ship or aircraft—A ship or aircraft which has been fitted with equipment and personnel necessary for effectively directing fighter operations.

fighter director—In air operations (tactical) the officer (in Army and Air Force on the staff of a tactical air director) responsible for the direction of such aircraft and air warning facilities as may be allotted to him for the defense of his area.

fighter sweep—An offensive mission by fighter airplanes to seek out and destroy enemy airplanes or targets of opportunity in an allotted area of operations.

- filler personnel**—Individuals, officer or enlisted, required initially to bring a unit, organization, or approved allotment to authorized strength.
- filtering**—The process of collecting, collating, evaluating, and disseminating information of air activity in an aircraft warning system.
- fin—stabilization**—The method of stabilizing a projectile, bomb, or missile during flight by the fitting of fins. See SPIN-STABILIZATION.
- fire, adjustment of**—The process of determining and applying corrections to firing data in order to bring the center of impact on the target and to keep it there.
- fire, area**—A volume of fire delivered on a prescribed area. The term is applicable regardless of the tactical purpose of the fire, but area fire is generally neutralization fire.
- fire, barrage**—See BARRAGE.
- fire, call**—Gunfire delivered on a specific target in response to a request from the supported unit.
- fire, concentrated**—1. In naval gunnery, the fire of the batteries of two or more ships directed against a single target. *Double Concentration*—Two ships firing at the same target. *Triple Concentration*—Three ships firing at the same target. 2. In field artillery, fire from a number of guns, directed at a single point or small area. In this sense also called **FIXED FIRE**.
- fire, conduct of**—All technical operations connected with the actual application of effective fire upon a target.
- fire, continuous**—1. Fire conducted at a normal rate without interruption for application of adjustment corrections or for other causes. 2. In field artillery, a succession of salvos, the pieces being fired consecutively at the interval designated in the command. 3. In naval gunnery, that type of fire in which each gun is fired individually and when ready without regard for the condition of readiness of other guns. Continuous turret fire is that type of fire in which each turret is fired as soon as all the guns in that turret are ready to fire without regard for other turrets.
- fire control**—The technical control of fire power to bring it to bear at the proper place at the proper time in the proper volume.
- fire control grid**—System of lines that mark off a military map into squares, the distance between any two parallel lines representing 1000 meters (yards). Maps using the fire control grid are of sufficiently large scale to be useful in fire control.
- fire, counterbattery**—Fire specifically directed against enemy artillery or control stations.
- fire, counterpreparation**—Fire delivered in anticipation of an enemy attack designated to break up enemy formations; disorganize the enemy's systems of command, communication and observation; decrease the effectiveness of his artillery preparation; and impair his offensive spirit.
- fire, covering**—1. Fire used to protect troops when they are within range of the enemy's small arms. 2. In an amphibious operation, fire delivered to cover operations prior to the landing, such as underwater demolitions, mine-sweeping, etc.
- fire, deliberate**—Fire which is conducted at a rate intentionally less than the normal rate of fire for the purpose of applying adjustment corrections between each round or salvo, for tactical reasons, or for conserving ammunition. The naval equivalent is **SLOW FIRE**.
- fire, direct**—Gunfire delivered on a target in which the sights of a weapon or the sights of a gun director are brought directly on the target.

fire direction—The tactical employment of fire power; the exercise of tactical command of one or more units, in the selection of targets, the concentration of distribution of fire, and allocation of ammunition for each mission.

fire direction center—The element of a command post consisting of gunnery and communication personnel and equipment by means of which the commander exercises fire direction and/or fire control. The fire direction center translates target intelligence, and requests for fire into the appropriate fire commands.

fire, distributed—Gunfire so placed in width for the purpose of bringing all parts of the target under effective fire. Distributed fire may be used against a road, wood, or other large target, whereas concentrated fire is directed against a single point or area.

fire distribution—1. Using the weapons of a unit to cover a target most effectively. 2. The application of fire on targets, or on subdivisions of a target, in their order of importance. 3. A systematic assignment of targets to the batteries of a number of vessels by signal or by doctrine.

fire, divided—In naval gunnery, one ship firing at two or more targets.

fire, enfilade—Either frontal or flanking fire in which the long axis of the beaten zone coincides or approximately coincides with the long axis of the target; i.e., fire in the direction of the length of a line or column.

fire, field of—The area that a weapon or group of weapons may cover effectively with fire from a given position.

fire, fixed—See FIRE, CONCENTRATED.

fire, grazing—Fire which is approximately parallel to the ground and does not rise above the height of a man, standing.

fire, harassing—Fire of less intensity than neutralization, designed to inflict losses, or by the threat of losses, to disturb the rest of the enemy troops to curtail movement, and in general, to lower morale.

fire, indirect—Gunfire delivered at a target that cannot be seen from the gun position or firing ship.

fire, interdiction—Fire placed on an area or point to inhibit the enemy in the use of the area or point.

fire, limit of—1. The boundary marking off the area on which gunfire can be delivered. 2. Safe angular limits for firing at aerial targets.

fire, major caliber—Fire of the main battery of a battleship or battle cruiser, i.e., from 12, 14 and 16 inch guns.

fire, neutralization—Gunfire which is delivered to cause casualties, to hamper and interrupt the firing of weapons, movement, or action, and to reduce the combat efficiency of enemy personnel.

fire, oblique—Fire placed on a target from a direction that is diagonal to the long dimension of the target, or on an enemy from a direction which is between his front and flank.

fire, opportunity—Fire delivered upon a target of opportunity. See TARGET OF OPPORTUNITY.

fire, overhead—Fire that is delivered over the heads of friendly troops.

fire, plunging—Gunfire that strikes the earth's surface at a high angle.

fire power—1. The ability to deliver fire. 2. The amount of fire delivered by a ship, an aircraft, a unit or a particular weapon.

fire, prearranged or scheduled—Gunfire that is formally planned and executed against targets or target areas of known location. Such fires are usually planned well in advance and are executed at a predetermined time or during a predetermined period of time.

fir

fire, preparation—Fire delivered on a target preparatory to an assault on that target. It may be naval, ground or air.

fire, registration—A term indicating the process of firing data for one point, so that firing data for later targets may be computed with reference to this point.

fire, salvo—See SALVO.

fire, sector of—A section of terrain, designated by boundaries, assigned to a unit or to a weapon to cover by fire.

fire, single—The fire of the entire battery of a ship directed against a single target. Also called SHIP-FOR-SHIP FIRE. See FIRE, CONCENTRATED; FIRE, DIVIDED.

fire, slow—See SALVO.

fire, support—Fire delivered by a unit to assist or protect another unit in combat.

close support(ing) fire—Fire placed on enemy troops, weapons, or positions which, because of their proximity, present the most immediate and serious threat to the supported unit.

deep support(ing) fire—Fire directed on objectives not in the immediate vicinity of our forces, for neutralizing or destroying enemy reserves and weapons, and interfering with enemy command, supply, communications, and observations.

direct support(ing) fire—Fire delivered in support of a particular subdivision of a unit, as opposed to general support(ing) fire, which is delivered in support of a unit as a whole.

fire support coordination—The coordinated planning and conduct of fire support so that targets are adequately attacked by appropriate means or weapons available.

fire support coordination center—A single location in which all communication facilities incident to the coordination of fire support of the artillery, air, and naval gunfire are centralized.

fire support sector—In amphibious operations, a subdivision of a fire support area, for use by specific ships and/or support craft.

fire, terrestrial—Fire directed against a land or water target.

fire, time—Fire in which fuzes are set to act after a fixed time interval and before impact.

fire, zone of—An area within which a particular unit delivers, or is prepared to deliver, fire.

normal zone of fire—The area within the zone of fire for which an artillery unit is normally responsible and within which its fire is normally directed.

contingent zone of fire—An area within the zone of fire, other than the normal zone, within which an artillery unit may be called upon to fire under certain contingencies.

first light (nautical)—The beginning of morning nautical twilight; i.e., when the center of the morning sun is 12° below the horizon.

fix—An accurate determination of latitude and longitude. See RADIO FIX.

fixed fire—See FIRE, CONCENTRATED.

flak—Commonly used term often applied to antiaircraft weapons or fire of such weapons.

flak analysis—Analytical determination of the effectiveness (theoretical or actual) of the fires of antiaircraft defenses.

flash message—A category of precedence reserved for initial enemy contact reports or special emergency operational combat traffic originated by specifically designated high commanders or by operational commanders of units directly affected. This traffic to be short reports of emergency situations of vital proportions.

flash ranging—Finding the position of the burst of a projectile or of an enemy gun by observing its flash.

"flash red, blue, white"—See CONDITIONS, AIR RAID WARNING.

fleet—An organization of ships and aircraft under one commander, normally comprising all types of ships and aircraft necessary for major operations.

fleet in being—A fleet (force), which avoids decisive action but which because of its strength and location causes or necessitates enemy counterconcentrations and so reduces the number of enemy units available for operations elsewhere.

Fleet Marine Force—A force of combined arms comprising land, air and service elements of the United States Marine Corps which is integral with the U.S. Fleet. It has the status of a type command.

flight—1. In naval and Marine Corps usage, a specified group of aircraft usually engaged in a common mission. 2. The basic tactical unit in the Air Force, consisting of four or more aircraft in two or more elements.

follow-up forces—In an amphibious operation, those forces which are scheduled to arrive in the objective area after the assault and prior to the build-up.

force(s)—1. A body of troops, ships, or aircraft, or combination thereof. 2. In naval usage, a major subdivision of a fleet. See ADVANCE FORCE; AIR FORCE (NUMBERED); AMPHIBIOUS FORCES; ARMED FORCES; COVERING FORCE; EXPEDITIONARY FORCE; FLEET MARINE FORCE; FOLLOW-UP FORCES; GARRISON FORCE; JOINT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE; LANDING FORCE; SERVICE FORCE; TASK FORCE.

forecast—See SURF FORECAST; WEATHER FORECAST.

formation—The arrangement of the elements of a command in any prescribed manner.

freeboard—The height of the sides of a ship from waterline to weather deck.

freighter—In maritime usage, a merchant vessel designed and constructed for the primary purpose of transporting dry cargo.

frequency (electronic)—The number of recurrences of a periodic phenomenon in a unit of time. In specifying electrical frequency, the customary unit of time is the second. For example, the frequency is 15,000 cycles per second.

Radio Frequency Designation Table

<i>Designation of radio frequency</i>	<i>Authorized abbreviations</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Very Low	VLF	Below 30 kcs
Low	LF	30 to 300 kcs
Medium	MF	300 to 3,000 kcs
High	HF	3,000 to 30,000 kcs
Very High	VHF	30 to 300 mcs
Ultra High	UHF	300 to 3,000 mcs
Super High	SHF	3,000 to 30,000 mcs
Extremely High	EHF	30,000 to 300,000 mcs

fro

front—1. The lateral space occupied by an element measured from the extremity of one flank to the extremity of the other flank. 2. The direction of the enemy. 3. The line of contact of two opposing forces. 4. When a combat situation does not exist or is not assumed, the direction toward which the command is faced.

front (meteorology)—A boundary (or mixing zone) between two air masses of such dissimilar characteristics that their interaction causes the occurrence of certain meteorological phenomena, such as clouds, precipitation, turbulence, etc.

front, cold—The forward boundary of an advancing cold air mass that is underrunning and displacing relatively warm air in its path; usually characterized by showers or thunderstorms, a marked shift in the wind direction, and a drop in temperature.

front, occluded—A boundary between two dissimilar air masses, marking the line along which a cold front has overtaken a warm front and forced an intervening warm air mass off the ground. Occluded fronts may have warm front or cold front characteristics.

front, polar—A more or less permanent air density discontinuity assumed to separate the cool polar easterly winds and the relatively warm westerly winds of middle latitudes.

front, stationary—A front along which neither air mass is displacing the other to any significant degree. Also called **QUASI-STATIONARY FRONT**.

front, warm—The forward boundary of an advancing mass of relatively warm air which is over-running and displacing colder air in its path. It is usually characterized by extensive cloudiness, continuous precipitation, a shift in wind direction, and a rise in temperature.

fuel—Any matter used to produce heat or power by burning.

fuel, solid—A fuel of a solid nature, such as coal, coke, charcoal, briquettes, dust fuels, firewood, patent solid fuels, etc.

functions—The appropriate or assigned duties of an individual, office or organization.

fuze—A device designed to initiate a detonation under the conditions desired.

fuze, bore-safe—A type of fuze having an interruption in the explosive train that prevents a projectile from exploding until after it has cleared the muzzle of a weapon.

fuze, delay—A fuze which permits penetration of the objective by a projectile or bomb prior to detonation.

fuze, hydrostatic—A fuze employed with depth bombs or charges to cause underwater detonation at a predetermined depth.

fuze, impact—A fuze that is set in action by the striking of a projectile or bomb against an object; percussion fuze, contact fuse.

fuze, instantaneous—A fuze which initiates a detonation immediately upon impact. See **FUZE NONDELAY**.

fuze, nondelay—A fuze that is set to burst the projectile, or bomb, very quickly, before penetrating or glancing off the target. A nondelay fuze is also called an instantaneous fuze, and is one type of impact fuze which gives a slightly greater penetration than can be achieved with an instantaneous fuze. Sometimes called a quick or superquick fuze.

fuze, proximity—A fuze designed to detonate a projectile, bomb, mine or charge when activated by an external influence in the close vicinity of a target. The **VT FUZE** is one type of proximity fuze.

fuze, self-destroying—A fuze designed to burst a projectile before the end of its flight.

fuze, time—A fuze which contains a graduated time element to regulate the time interval after which the fuze will function.

G

garble—An error in transmission, reception, encryption or decryption which renders a message or a portion thereof incorrect or undecryptable.

garrison force—All units assigned to a base or area for defense, development, operation, and maintenance of facilities. Units operating from the base normally included for logistical purposes.

general quarters—The naval condition of readiness when action is imminent. All battle stations are fully manned and alert; ammunition is ready for instant loading; guns, except those requiring time-fuze settings, may be loaded.

general staff—A group of officers in the headquarters of an Army division or Marine brigade or air wing, similar or larger unit which assist their commander in planning, coordinating, and executing operations. A general staff is divided into four principal functional sections: personnel (G-1), military intelligence (G-2), operations and training (G-3), logistics (G-4). Additional sections may be added by the commander. The comparable Air Force staff is found in the wing and larger units, with sections designated A-1, A-2, etc. G-2 Air and G-3 Air are Army officers assigned to G-2 or G-3 at division, corps, and Army headquarters level who assist in planning and coordinating joint operations of ground and air units. Naval staffs are not ordinarily organized on these lines, but, when they are, they are designated N-1, N-2, N-3, and N-4. Similarly, a joint staff may be designated J-1, J-2, etc. In Army brigades and smaller units, in Marine Corps units smaller than a brigade or air wing, and in Air Force units smaller than a wing, staff sections are designated S-1, S-2, etc., with corresponding duties; referred to as a unit staff in the Army.

general tactical air support—That phase of tactical air operations against enemy air activities, ground elements, installations and lines of communications in the immediate or projected battle area, which assists the supported ground force as a whole to gain its objectives and does not require integration with the fire and movement of the supported forces.

glide path—1. An inclined surface of radio signal extending upward at an angle to the horizontal from the point of desired landing. 2. Imaginary line traced by an aircraft from the point at which the final landing leg is started to the point of contact with a runway.

grain cubic capacity—See TONNAGE.

graphic scale—A graduated line on the margin of a map, by means of which distances on the map may be measured in terms of actual ground distances.

graves registration—Supervision and execution of matters pertaining to the evacuation, identification, and burial of the dead and collection and processing of their effects.

grid—A system of lines superimposed on aerial photographs, mosaics, maps, charts, and other similar representations of the earth's surface which permits the identification of ground locations with respect to the indicated reference system, i.e., grid system.

grid, air defense—A grid system based on latitude and longitude and covering the world from 80°N. to 80°S. latitudes. It is used to facilitate the designation and transmission of positional information of aircraft in flight.

gri

grid, jan—Joint Army-Navy grid system is a grid system covering the entire surface of the earth adopted to afford security in referring to geographical positions. It is set up by prescribing the location of the origin and the size of the grid squares, both in terms of latitude and longitude. There are twelve "master" areas. Special JAN grids based on above principle may be issued by local authorities.

grid line—One of the lines in a grid system; a line used to divide a map into squares. East-west lines in a grid system are X-lines, and north-south lines are Y-lines.

grid, military—A network of squares made of north-south lines showing distance east of an arbitrary origin, and east-west lines showing distance north of the same reference point. The distance between grid lines is 1,000, 5,000 or 10,000 yards (or meters) depending on the scale of the map.

grid north—The upward (northward) direction of the arbitrary meridian or vertical grid lines (north-south grid lines) usually found on military maps.

grid, point-designation—System of lines that may be drawn on an aerial photograph to divide it into squares so that points on the photograph can be readily located. The lines are drawn 1.57 inches apart regardless of the scale of the photograph. This grid is used when variations of scale in the photograph make a military grid useless.

grid, polar stereographic—A military grid system in which a grid network is applied to the polar stereographic projection of zones of the earth's surface in the polar regions higher than 79°30' providing an overlap of 30 minutes with the higher limits of the universal transverse mercator grid.

grid system, military—A method of subdividing the earth's surface into zones or segments sufficiently small to allow mathematical treatment as a plane surface for the purpose of simplifying azimuth and distance computations and for providing a simple but accurate means of location reference on military maps.

grid, TAD (target-area-designator)—A grid system employing numbers and letters for area designation of targets, numbers indicating a 1,000-yard square, and letters indicating a 200-yard square within the numbered square.

grid, universal transverse mercator—A military grid system in which a grid network is applied to transverse mercator projections of zones of the earth's surface extending to 80 degrees north and south latitude, 6 degrees of longitude wide, with one degree of overlap; ½ degree each side. Authorized by the Department of the Army for all military maps to replace the World Polyconic Grid.

grid, world polyconic—A military grid system in which a grid network is applied to polyconic projections of zones of the earth's surface covering 9 degrees of longitude with 1 degree of overlap between zones, and extending to 72 degrees north and south latitude.

GROPAC—A naval organization designed to install and operate harbor and waterfront facilities and to provide certain harbor defenses for an advanced base. It normally provides for the unloading of ships; the installation and maintenance of navigational aids, piers, moorings, net defenses, and underwater sound detection; the repair of small craft and harbor equipment; the operation of a harbor defense patrol; and the provision of a boat pool for use within the harbor. It provides, also, for its own administrative, communication, medical, and housing needs.

gross tonnage—See **TONNAGE**.

ground alert—That status in which aircraft on the ground are fully serviced, armed, and with combat crews in readiness to take off within a specified short period of time (usually 15 minutes) after receipt of a mission order.

ground control approach—The technique enabling ground personnel, employing electronic systems, to vector an aircraft to a precise approach and landing regardless of visibility.

ground controlled intercept—See INTERCEPTION, CONTROLLED.

ground readiness—That status wherein aircraft can be armed and serviced and personnel alerted to take off within a specified length of time after receiving orders.

ground unit of fire—A tactical measure of ammunition based upon experience. It is primarily designed to define or measure the ammunition with which the troops will initially enter an operation. It specifies fixed quantities of ammunition for each type of weapon.

group—1. In the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps a flexible administrative and tactical unit composed of either two or more battalions or two or more squadrons. 2. In the Navy a number of ships and/or aircraft (normally a subdivision of a force) assigned for a specific purpose. 3. Mechanical unit made up of a number of parts that function as a whole. See ARMY GROUP; BOAT GROUP; EMBARKATION GROUP; SALVAGE GROUP; TACTICAL AIR CONTROL GROUP; TASK GROUP; TRACTOR GROUP; TRANSPORT GROUP.

guidance, homing—A system wherein devices built into a missile enable it to maintain its velocity vector towards a specific target, or to maintain a constant lead angle toward the target.

guided missile—An unmanned vehicle moving about the earth's surface, whose trajectory or flight path is capable of being altered by a mechanism within the vehicle.

gun, dual purpose—A gun so designed and constructed that effective fire may be delivered against either aerial or surface targets.

H

harbor master—The officer in charge, under the port director, of piloting, berthing, and traffic movements in a harbor and responsible for navigational aids, and for keeping and disseminating the latest navigational and hydrographic information concerning the harbor area and its approaches.

hard—A portion of a beach especially prepared with a hard surface extending into the water, employed for the purpose of loading or unloading directly into or from landing ships or landing craft.

hardstand(ings) (hardstand(ing))—1. A paved or stabilized area on an airdrome, airfield or in the dispersal area where aircraft are parked. 2. A paved or stabilized area where vehicles are parked. 3. Open ground area having a prepared surface and used for storage of supplies and material.

hatch list—A list showing for each hold section of a cargo vessel a description of the items stowed, the cubic feet and weight in pounds of each, the consignee of each, and the total cubic feet and pounds of material in the hold.

haven, submarine—An area reserved for submarine non-combat operations in which no attacks are permitted by friendly forces against submarines. It includes SUBMARINE SANCTUARIES, TRAINING AREAS, and TRANSIT LANES.

hea

heading—1. The part of an order or message containing all elements preceding the text. 2. The direction in which a ship or aircraft is pointed with reference to a true, magnetic, or compass north.

headquarters ship—A ship in which a commander or joint command establishes headquarters.

heavier-than-air aircraft—See AIRCRAFT, HEAVIER THAN AIR.

height, breaker—See BREAKER HEIGHT; BREAKERS, SIGNIFICANT HEIGHT OF.

height of site—The altitude of a gun above some standard level, such as sea level.

H-hour—The term customarily used to designate the unnamed hour for an attack to be launched, for an assault wave to land, or for a movement to begin. Other letters of the alphabet may be used; e.g., F-hour, G-hour. See "D-day."

hitting space—In naval gunnery, for a material target, the distance beyond the target at which the trajectory of a shot striking the top of the target intersects the horizontal plane through the base of the target.

hold—1. A cargo stowage compartment aboard ship. 2. To maintain or retain possession of by force, as of a position or an area. 3. In an attack, to exert sufficient pressure to prevent movement or redistribution of the enemy's forces.

hold captain—In amphibious operations, an enlisted assistant who is present at his hold throughout the loading and unloading, and is thoroughly familiar with the loading plans and the final stowage of cargo in his hold.

homing station—A radioaid to navigation incorporating direction finding (D/F) facilities.

horizontal parallax correction—See ANGLE OF CONVERGENCE.

horizontal range—See RANGE (GUNNERY).

horned scully—An underwater obstacle designed to tear holes in the bottoms of boats, consisting of a tapered block of concrete with steel rails, usually pointed, projecting at angles from the top.

hospital center, headquarters—A medical headquarters unit for control of two or more general hospitals, their convalescent hospitals and other supporting facilities.

hospital, convalescent—An army hospital unit designed to care for such short duration cases as require no further active treatment but are not yet ready for duty.

hospital, evacuation—A mobile hospital unit designed to provide facilities, as near the front as possible, for major medical and surgical procedures and for the preparation and sorting of casualties for extended evacuation to the rear.

hospital, field—An army mobile hospital, usually under tentage, designed to function as a station hospital at isolated posts or airfields, but adaptable to support ground troops in combat.

hospital, fixed—An army hospital having a more or less stationary location. Transportation and personnel assigned by Tables of Organization and Tables of Equipment are not sufficient to permit self-contained movement of personnel and hospital equipment. Station and general hospitals are always considered as fixed hospitals.

hospital, general—An army fixed hospital designed to serve general and special needs, completely equipped and staffed for special treatment of a professional nature. A general hospital affords better facilities than other

hospitals for study, observation, and treatment of serious, complicated, or obscure cases.

hospital, mobile army surgical—A mobile unit (60-bed) designed to provide early surgical treatment for nontransportable cases. It is designed for establishment with, or in the vicinity of, a division clearing station.

hospital, naval—A fixed hospital completely staffed and equipped with facilities for the study, observation, and treatment of the sick and injured.

hospital, naval special—A fixed hospital for patients who require no treatment other than a change of climate, rest, special diet, psychotherapy, or physiotherapy.

hospital, receiving—A naval hospital that serves as a focal point for receiving patients from areas overseas, evaluates their condition, and distributes them among the naval and special hospitals throughout the United States.

hospital ship—An unarmed ship, marked in accordance with the Geneva Convention, staffed and equipped to provide hospitalization for the armed forces and also used to evacuate casualties. Naval designation AH. See **TRANSPORT HOSPITAL**.

hospital, station—A fixed hospital established in or near a post, station or military installation to give medical and dental care to military personnel.

hunter-killer operations—Coordinated aggressive antisubmarine operations by surface and/or air to search for and destroy enemy submarines.

hydrographic markings—Distinguishing marks for hydrographic purposes (as the markings used to indicate rocks, shoals, and submerged obstructions) and for defining the limits of channels.

hydrographic reconnaissance—A reconnaissance of an area of water to determine depths, beach gradients, the nature of the bottom, and the location of coral reefs, rocks, shoals, and man-made obstacles.

hydrographic section (beach party)—A section of a beach party whose duties are to clear the beach of damaged boats, conduct hydrographic reconnaissance, assist in removing underwater obstructions, act as stretcher bearers, and furnish relief boat crews.

hydrography—The science of determining the conditions of navigable waters. It includes a study of the contours of the bottom, depths, shoals, channels, tides, currents, obstructions, and other features.

I

icing level—The altitude at which ice forms or is reported to form on aircraft.

identification panel—A strip of cloth or other material used by units on the ground to show their identity and position to friendly aircraft.

IFF (identification, friend or foe)—A system of radio interrogation and reply (if friend) generally used in connection with radar for identifying an aircraft, ship or craft.

igloo—A dome-shaped storage place for munitions, usually made of reinforced concrete and earth.

impact, center of—The center of the dispersion pattern. Considered from the point of view of range only, it is the range center; from the point of view of direction, the direction center.

impact, mean point of—The point which is at the geometrical center of all the points of impact of the several shots of a salvo, or of the several bombs in pattern bombing, excluding wild shots. When firing time-fuzed pro-

- jectiles the point of detonation of such a projectile is considered to be the point of impact.
- in coordination with—in consultation with**—This expression means that agencies "coordinated with" shall participate actively; their concurrence shall be sought; and that if concurrence is not obtained, the disputed matter shall be referred to the next higher authority in which all participants have a voice.
- indicator**—(In cryptography) an element placed within a message to serve as a guide to the selection or derivation and application of the correct system and key in order to facilitate the prompt decryption of the message.
- indirect laying**—Aiming a weapon by sighting at a fixed object, called the aiming point, instead of at the target, or by using a means of pointing other than a sight, when the target cannot be seen; indirect pointing.
- industry, essential**—Any industry necessary to the needs of a civilian or a war economy. The term includes the basic industries as well as the necessary portions of those other industries which transform the crude basic raw materials into useful intermediate or end products, such as the iron and steel industry, the food industry, and the chemical industry.
- information**—In intelligence usage, the materials of every description which are used in the production of intelligence. It includes facts, observations, reports, rumors, photographs, documents, etc.
- information, essential elements of**—A statement of the additional data regarding the enemy, terrain not under our control, or meteorological or hydrographic conditions which must be collected and processed in order to enable a commander to make a sound decision as to a course of action, conduct a maneuver, avoid surprise, or formulate details of a plan of operations. The essential elements are usually enunciated in the form of questions posed for the purpose of focusing the attention and activities of all collecting agencies on the high-priority information which is needed at a particular time.
- initial point**—1. Point (example, crossroads) at which a foot march or motor movement is formed by the successive arrival of the units that finally make up the column. 2. First point at which a moving target is located on a plotting board. 3. A well-defined point, easily distinguishable visually and/or by means of radar, used as a starting point for the bomb run on to the target. The distance from the initial point to the target will be governed by type of bombing, type of airplane and altitude of bombing. 4. (airborne) A point close to the landing area where serials make final alteration in course to pass over individual drop of landing zones.
- injury**—A term comprising such conditions as fractures, wounds, sprains, strains, dislocations, concussions, and compressions, etc. In addition, it includes conditions resulting from extremes of temperature or prolonged exposure. Acute poisonings (except those due to indigestion of contaminated food) resulting from exposure to a toxic or a poisonous substance are also classed as injuries.
- installation**—A military facility in a fixed or relatively fixed location together with its buildings, building equipment and subsidiary facilities such as piers, spurs, access roads, beacons, etc.
- intelligence**—Knowledge achieved by logical analysis and integration of available data concerning one or more aspects of foreign nations and areas and immediately or potentially significant to planning.
- intelligence agency**—A unit, individual, or instrumentality that assists in all or part of the following: the collection of information, the production

and dissemination of intelligence, counterintelligence activities, and other intelligence duties.

intelligence, basic—Basic intelligence is that factual intelligence which results from the collation of encyclopedic information of a more or less permanent or static nature and general interest which, as a result of evaluation and interpretation, is determined to be the best available.

intelligence, combat—Intelligence required for a combat situation.

intelligence, current—Current intelligence is that spot information or intelligence of all types and forms of immediate interest and value to operating or policy staffs, which is used by them usually without the delays incident to complete evaluation or interpretation.

intelligence, departmental—Departmental intelligence is that intelligence including basic current, and staff intelligence needed by a department or independent agency of the Federal Government, and the subordinate units thereof, to execute its mission and to discharge its lawful responsibilities.

intelligence estimate—An appraisal of the elements of intelligence relating to a specific situation or condition which is normally based upon capabilities and potentialities.

intelligence, national—National intelligence is integrated departmental intelligence that covers the broad aspects of national policy and national security, is of concern to more than one department or agency, and transcends the exclusive competence of a single department or agency or the Military Establishment.

intelligence process—The steps by which information is assembled and converted into intelligence and the resulting product is made available to users. These steps are generally grouped into three phases:

collection—The procurement and selection of information pertinent to a given intelligence problem.

production—The logical process of judging the credibility of collected information, analyzing it, drawing pertinent inferences from such analysis and, when appropriate, interpreting such inference in the perspective of planning.

dissemination—The conveyance of intelligence in suitable form (oral, graphic, or written) to agencies needing it.

intelligence, scientific—Intelligence on the status of foreign scientific developments. It includes all forms of direct application of scientific knowledge to war, such as atomic energy, radiological, biological, and chemical warfare, and all types of radar. It covers all steps in research and development which precede the application of a principle or theory for the purpose of waging war. Some scientific intelligence may also be considered as technical intelligence.

intelligence, staff—Staff intelligence is that intelligence prepared by any department or agency through the correlation and interpretation of all intelligence materials available to it in order to meet its specific requirements and responsibilities.

intelligence, strategic—Knowledge pertaining to the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and probable courses of action of foreign nations needed by the Department of Defense in the planning and execution of national security measures in time of peace and in the conduct of military operations in time of war.

intelligence, technical—Intelligence concerning foreign technological developments which have advanced to the point of having a practical applica-

int

tion for war purposes. It includes all steps in development which follow the initial application of a principle or theory for the purpose of waging war. Some technical intelligence may also be considered as scientific intelligence.

interception, controlled—An interception wherein the friendly aircraft are controlled from a surface or air station.

interception, night—Air interception occurring in darkness. Night interceptions are normally controlled interceptions.

interdict—To prevent or hinder, by any means, enemy use of an area or route.

interior communication—Rapid communication facilities, electrical, acoustical, or mechanical, interconnecting the various operational spaces of a naval vessel, aircraft, or other activities.

intermediate section—An area between the advance and the base sections of the communications zone in a theater of operations.

interphone—A telephone apparatus by means of which personnel can talk to each other within an aircraft, tank, ship or activity.

interval—1. The space between adjacent groups of ships or boats measured in any direction between the corresponding ships or boats in each group. 2. The space between adjacent individuals, vehicles, or units in a formation that are placed side by side, measured abreast. 3. In air operations the term has no specialized meaning. See **DISTANCE**.

island command—A command similar to a base command in organization and functions. The area of responsibility is normally one island but may include adjacent islands.

J

J-1, J-2, etc.—Designations in a joint staff. See **JOINT STAFF** and **GENERAL STAFF**.

jaheemy—A large, pneumatic-tired, wheeled salvage rig fitted with falls, used to lift a landing craft and move it. Also called **JEHEMIE**, **JEHEEMY**, and **GEEHEEBIE**.

jamming, electronic—The intentional radiation or reradiation of electromagnetic waves with the object of impairing the use of a specific portion of the electromagnetic wave spectrum. See **ELECTRONIC DECEPTION**.

jet propulsion—Reaction propulsion in which the propulsion unit obtains matter and/or oxygen from the medium in which traveling as distinguished from rocket propulsion in which the unit carries its own oxygen-producing material. In connection with aircraft propulsion, the term refers to a gasoline or other fuel turbine jet unit which discharges hot gas through a tail pipe and a nozzle, affording a thrust which propels the aircraft. See **REACTION PROPULSION**; **ROCKET PROPULSION**.

joint—Connotes activities, operations, organizations, etc., in which elements of more than one Service of the Department of Defense participate.

joint Army-Navy-Air Force publications—A series of publications produced by supporting agencies of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and intended for distribution through the approved offices of distribution within the Army, Navy and Air Force. (Short title: **JANAP**).

joint expeditionary force—A joint force organized to undertake a joint overseas expedition.

joint force—A general term applied to a force which is composed of significant elements of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, or of any two of

these Services, operating under a single commander authorized to exercise unified command or operational control over such joint force. There are two types of joint forces: (a) A unified force, (b) a joint (operating) (task) force.

joint operations center—A center organized to conduct joint operations. See CENTER, JOINT OPERATIONS, (AIR-GROUND).

joint overseas expedition—An operation undertaken by a joint force dispatched to or within a theater of operations by sea or by sea and air, for the purpose of undertaking amphibious, airborne, or other military operations on shore.

joint staff—1. A joint staff is the staff of a commander of a joint force which includes members from the several Services comprising the force. These members should be assigned in such a manner as to insure an understanding by the commander of the tactics, techniques, capabilities, needs, and limitations of the component parts of the force. Officers from each Service comprising the force should hold key positions of responsibility in the staff. 2. The staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff organization as provided for under the National Security Act of 1947 as amended.

joint task force—A joint task force is a joint force composed of assigned or attached elements of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, or of any two of these Services.

jumpmaster—An officer or NCO who controls the jumping of parachute troops and the dropping of their equipment from an aircraft.

K

killer operations—See HUNTER-KILLER OPERATIONS.

knife rest—A portable wooden or metal frame strung with barbed wire, used as a barricade on roads and wherever else a ready removable barrier is needed. With a metal frame it can be used as an underwater obstacle in beach defenses.

knot—A unit of speed, equivalent to one nautical mile (6,080.20 feet or 1.15 statute miles) per hour.

L

landing craft—A craft which is especially designed for beaching, unloading or loading on the beach, and retracting.

landing field, advanced—In Air Force usage, a hastily constructed temporary airfield near the front. Usually it has one landing strip, minimum dispersal and the barest essentials for servicing aircraft. As occupancy continues it may be improved progressively into an airfield. Also called ADVANCE LANDING GROUND.

landing force—A task organization of troops especially trained and equipped, assigned to carry out amphibious operations against a position or group of positions so located as to permit their seizure by troops operating under a single tactical command. Some of its elements may be transported by air.

landing operation—See AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION.

landing ship—A large type assault ship generally over 200 feet long which is designed for long sea voyages and for rapid unloading over or onto a beach.

landing strip—The cleared, drained, and graded strip used by aircraft in landing and take-off. It includes the runway, overruns, shoulders, and cleared and graded areas adjacent to the shoulders.

landing team, battalion—In an amphibious operation, an infantry battalion normally reinforced by necessary combat and service elements; the basic unit for planning an assault landing.

landing vehicle, tracked—A tracked amphibious vehicle capable of operation under its own power both on land and water. (Also called **VEHICLE AMPHIBIAN, AMPHIBIOUS TRACTOR**).

landing zone—A specified zone within an objective area used for the landing of assault aircraft.

lead time, procurement—See **SUPPLY, LEVEL (S) OF**.

left (right)—1. A term used to establish the relative position of a body of troops ashore. The person using the terms left or right is assumed to be facing in the direction of the enemy regardless of whether the troops are advanced towards or withdrawing from the enemy. 2. A deflection correction used by an observer in adjusting ground or naval gunfire.

left (right) bank—That bank of a stream or river on the left (right) of the observer when he is facing in the direction of flow, or down stream.

letter of instructions—A form of order by which superior commanders give information as to broad aims, policies, and strategic plans for operations in large areas over a considerable period of time. It is issued to large units of a command and has the same authority as an operation order. A letter of instructions is intended for the guidance and control of the operations of a large command.

letter of intent—A preliminary agreement which merely expresses the intention of the Government to place an order with the contractor and authorizes him to undertake preparatory measures and start production at once, with the assurance of indemnity for costs in the event the formal contract is not consummated.

liaison—That contract or intercommunication maintained between parts of an armed force to insure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action. It is often aided by exchange of personnel in order to facilitate an exchange of information.

liaison officer—An officer stationed in a liaison capacity with an activity, unit or Service other than his own.

liaison team, naval gunfire—That part of a shore fire control party which consists of the naval gunfire liaison officer with assigned communication personnel and equipment.

lifeguard submarine—A submarine employed for rescue in area which cannot be adequately covered by air or surface rescue facilities because of enemy opposition, distance from friendly bases, or other reasons. It is stationed near the objective and sometimes along the route to be flown by the strike aircraft.

lift (airborne)—The total airborne capacities expressed in terms of personnel and cargo that are, or can be, carried by available aircraft in one trip.

lift, amphibious—The total capacity of assault type shipping utilized in an amphibious operation, expressed in terms of personnel, vehicles, and measurement (or weight) tons of supplies. Also called **LIFT** or **ASSAULT LIFT**.

lift fire—To advance the range of or suspend fire.

line, battle—The heaviest armed and armored element of a naval force organized for surface battle. This task group is composed of the heaviest type (except carrier) of combatant ships present, normally battleships, and includes their screen.

line, bomb—A line established by appropriate troop commanders as a precautionary measure to guard against accidental air attacks on friendly ground forces.

line, forward bomb—A bomb line which delineates the rear limits of a zone of general air action beyond which missions may be ordered by the tactical (or strategical) air commander, but beyond which air units assigned to close support of troops will not operate unless specifically directed.

line, bomb safety—A line, normally designated by ground forces, beyond which air attacks may be executed without clearances from the ground forces. This line is a precautionary measure to guard against accidental air attacks on friendly ground forces.

line, form—Lines, usually dashed or broken, having the general appearance of contour lines but which are used to show the shape of the terrain rather than the elevation. These lines are not necessarily based upon an elevation datum.

line, front—A line formed by the most advanced units in any given tactical situation. Also called **LINE OF BATTLE**.

line of battle—See **LINE, FRONT**.

line, light—1. A theoretical line on the ground beyond which vehicles proceeding to the front at night are required to use blackout lights, or beyond which vehicles proceeding to the rear are required to operate with driving lights on. 2. Light beacons placed in a line to assist aerial navigation.

line of departure—1. A line designated to coordinate the departure of attack or scouting elements; a jump-off line.

line, phase—A line utilized for control and coordination of military operations usually a terrain feature extending across the zone of action.

line, traffic—A line beyond which vehicles may not pass, or beyond which they may not show lights.

LION—An advanced base unit consisting of all the personnel and material necessary for the establishment and operation of medium advanced naval base for other than air forces. It is made up of a number of functional components which enable the base to provide voyage repairs, repair minor battle damage to a task force and provide logistic support for a task force, and also to operate a large, active port. Also, see **CUB**.

list—See **HATCH LIST**; **STANDARD NOMENCLATURE LIST**.

listening silence—A period of time specified by a commander during which the transmitters of all radio sets used for signal communication within the command will be completely shut down and will not be operated except during emergencies specifically described in orders. All receivers will remain in operation on net frequencies unless special orders are issued to the contrary.

load

AKS issue (carried aboard general stores-issue ship)—Maintenance material comprising a complete load of general material (estimated to support 40,000 men for 90 days in the case of GSK (general storekeeping) items and for 30 days in the case of ship's store and clothing) consisting of the following: a. a balanced list of approximately 7,500 GSK

items; b. essential items in common use in all areas of C&SS (clothing and small stores); c. ship's store stock; d. fountain and laundry supplies.

basic—The prescribed allowance of ammunition, supplies, and equipment carried by a unit.

basic boxed base (triple B)—A standard basic maintenance shipment suitable for loading aboard a cargo-carrying vessel. It consists of the AKS issue load packed for overseas use.

block—See SHIPMENT, BLOCK.

palletized unit—A quantity of any item, packaged or unpackaged, which is arranged on a pallet in a specified manner and securely strapped or fastened thereto so that the whole is handled as a unit.

prescribed—A specified quantity of each type of supplies to be carried by personnel and transportation of a unit.

type—In airborne usage, a typical arrangement of personnel and cargo within maximum load limits and center of gravity for safe flight; used to compute aircraft requirements for units the size of a regiment or smaller.

useful—In airborne usage, the sum of the weights of the crew, fuel, oil, armament, bombs, oxygen, aircraft equipment, and the allowable cargo load that can be carried in an aircraft.

loading—That phase of transportation which is concerned with the actual placement of troops, equipment, and supplies into the vessel(s), train(s), truck(s), and/or aircraft.

loading analysis, cargo and—See CARGO AND LOADING ANALYSIS.

loading, combat—The loading of assault troop units with their essential combat equipment and initial combat supplies in the same vessel and in a manner permitting immediate and rapid debarkation in a desired priority for landing.

loading, commercial—The loading of troops and/or equipment and supplies in a vessel for maximum utilization of personnel and cargo space.

loading, commodity—A method of loading in which various types of cargo are loaded together, such as ammunition, rations, or boxed vehicles in order that each commodity can be discharged without disturbing the others. Also called BLOCK STOWAGE.

loading, horizontal—A type of loading whereby items of like character are loaded in horizontal layers through the hold or holds of a ship.

loading, rail—In naval usage, the loading of boats while held in davits prior to lowering to the water. Also called DAVIT LOADING.

loading, selective—Loading of supplies and equipment in a cargo vessel in such a manner that specific items can be discharged on call.

loading unit—The loading of troop units with their equipment and supplies in the same vessels.

loading, vertical—A type of loading whereby items of like character are loaded in vertical layers through the hold or holds of a ship, so that selected items are available at any stage of the unloading.

localizer—A directional radio beacon which provides to an aircraft an indication of its lateral position relative to a specific runway.

logistics—That part of the entire military activity which deals with: (1) Design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation and disposition of matériel. (2) induction, classification training, assignment, welfare, movement, evacuation and separa-

tion of personnel; (3) acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; and (4) acquisition or furnishing of services. It comprises both planning, including determination of requirements, and implementation.

long title—See **TITLE**.

Loran—1. An abbreviated name for a long-range electronic navigation system. 2. A position fixing system using the time divergence of pulse type transmission from two or more fixed stations.

low water—The minimum height reached by a falling tide.

mean, low water—The average height of all low waters in any locality over a considerable period of time. This plane is used as the datum for hydrographic work on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

mean lower, low water—The average height of the lower of the two low waters of each day over a considerable period of time. This plane is used as the datum for hydrographic work on the Pacific coast of the United States. Mean lower low water is frequently shortened to **LOWER LOW WATER**.

M

mach number—The ratio of the velocity of a body to that of sound in the medium being considered.

main line of resistance—A line at the forward edge of the battle position designated to coordinate the fires of all units and supporting weapons, including naval gunfire and air. It defines the forward limits of a series of mutually supporting defensive area.

maintenance—1. All supply, repair, and personnel replacement action taken to keep a theater or force in condition to carry out its mission. 2. All action taken to retain matériel in a serviceable condition or to restore it to serviceability when it is unserviceable. Thus, maintenance of matériel includes inspection, testing, servicing, classification as to serviceability, repair, rebuilding, and reclamation.

maintenance, depot—That maintenance required for the repair of material which requires a major overhaul or complete rebuild of parts, subassemblies, assemblies, and/or the end item as required. Such maintenance is intended to augment stocks of serviceable equipment or to support lower levels of maintenance by the use of more extensive shop equipment and personnel of higher technical skill than are available in organizational or field maintenance activities.

maintenance, field—That maintenance authorized and performed by designated maintenance activities in direct support of using organization. This category will normally be limited to maintenance consisting of replacement of unserviceable parts, subassemblies, or assemblies.

maintenance, organizational—That maintenance authorized for, performed by, and the responsibility of, a using organization on its own equipment. This maintenance consists normally of inspection, cleaning, servicing, preserving, lubrication, and adjustment as required and may also consist of minor parts replacement not requiring highly technical skills.

maintenance, preventive—Care and servicing by using personnel for the purpose of maintaining equipment in satisfactory operating condition by providing for the systematic inspection, detection and correction of incipient failures either before they occur or before they develop into major defects.

maintenance, status—1. A nonoperating condition, deliberately imposed, with adequate personnel to maintain and preserve installations, matériel, and facilities in such a condition that they may be readily restored to operable condition in a minimum time by the assignment of additional personnel and without extensive repair or overhaul. 2. That condition of equipment at any one time in a nonoperating condition due to maintenance operations.

maneuver—1. A movement to place ship, troops, matériel, or fire in a better location with respect to the enemy. 2. A tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war. See EXERCISE FIELD. 3. The skillful operation of a ship, aircraft, or vehicle to cause it to perform desired movements.

maneuver, field—An exercise in which a military operation is conducted on the ground, the troops and the armament of both sides being actually present, either wholly or in part, and all the conditions of actual war being simulated.

maneuver, map—An exercise in which military operations with opposing sides are conducted on a map, the troops and the military establishments being represented by markers, or symbols, which are moved to represent the maneuvering of the troops on the ground.

map, administrative—A map on which is graphically recorded information pertaining to administrative matters, such as supply and evacuation installations, boundaries of the theater of operations and its subdivisions, boundaries of the Air Force service area and its subdivisions, personnel replacement and evacuation installations, main supply roads, and the line forward of which no lights are to be shown. Necessary tactical details are also displayed.

map, battle—A map showing ground features in sufficient detail for tactical use by all arms, usually at a scale of 1:25,000.

map, circulation—See MAP, TRAFFIC CIRCULATION.

map-chart—A representation of a land-sea area using the characteristics of a map to represent the land area and the characteristics of a chart to represent the sea area, with such special characteristics as to make the map-chart most useful in military operations, particularly amphibious operations.

map, controlled—A map with precise horizontal and vertical ground control as a basis. Scale, azimuth, and elevations are accurate.

map, general—A map of small scale used for general planning purposes.

map, intermediate scale—A map normally of a scale from 1:200,000 to 1:500,000 intended for planning strategic operations, including the movement, concentration, and supply of troops.

map, large scale—A map having a scale of 1:100,000 or larger.

map, line route—A map or overlay for signal communication operations that shows the actual routes and type of constructions of wire circuits in the field. It also gives the locations of switchboards and telegraph stations.

map, medium scale—A map having a scale from 1:100,000 exclusive to 1:1,000,000 inclusive. Sometimes called INTERMEDIATE SCALE MAP.

map, operation—A map showing the location and strength of friendly forces involved in an operation. It may indicate predicted movements and location of enemy forces.

map, planimetric—A map representing only the horizontal position of features. Sometimes called LINE MAP.

map scale—See REPRESENTATIVE FRACTION.

- map, situation**—A map showing the tactical or the administrative situation at a particular time, used for staff study or as an addition to staff reports.
- map, small scale**—A map having a scale smaller than 1:1,000,000.
- map, strategic**—A map of medium scale, or smaller, used for planning operations, including the movement, concentration, and supply of troops.
- map, substitute**—A hasty reproduction of wide-coverage aerial photographs, photomaps, or mosaics, or of provisional maps, or any document used in place of a map when the precise requirements of a map cannot be met.
- map, tactical**—A map of large scale used for tactical and administrative purposes.
- map, topographic**—A map which presents relief or the vertical position of features in measurable form as well as their horizontal positions.
- map, traffic circulation**—A map showing traffic routes and the measures for traffic regulation. It indicates the roads certain classes of traffic may use, the location of traffic control stations, and the directions in which traffic may move. Also called CIRCULATION MAP.
- marine railway**—A platform carrying a cradle which runs on a railroad from deep water to shallow water or dry land. Small vessels are secured to the cradle on the platform and then hauled ashore.
- mark**—See COLLIMATING MARK; FIDUCIAL MARK.
- marker vessel**—In an amphibious operation, a vessel which takes accurate station on a designated control point. It may fly identifying flags by day and show lights to seaward by night.
- marking panel**—A sheet of cloth or paper displayed by ground troops to signal their position and progress to friendly aircraft.
- marshalling**—The process by which units participating in an amphibious or airborne operation, move to temporary camps in the vicinity of embarkation points, complete preparations for combat, and prepare for loading into craft.
- marshalling yard**—A network of railroad tracks which may include a classification yard and appropriate receiving and dispatching tracks, an engine, terminal and repair facilities.
- mask**—Any natural or artificial obstruction that interferes with, or protects from, observation or gunfire. See DEFILADE.
- mass**—1. The concentration of combat power. 2. To concentrate or bring together in one place; as, to mass the fires of all batteries. 3. The military formation in which units are spaced at less than the normal distances and intervals.
- master**—The title normally applied to the individual in command of a merchant (commercial) vessel. The title should not be employed to describe the commanding officer (usually termed Captain) of a commissioned naval vessel.
- masthead bombing**—See BOMBING, MINIMUM ALTITUDE.
- materials, critical**—Those raw or partially processed materials, required for essential uses in a war emergency, which are not expected to be available in quantity, in quality, or in time, to meet the requirements.
- matériel**—Supplies, stores, and equipment of all types, including instruments, vehicles, clothing, weapons, and ammunition.
- matériel control**—That phase of military logistics which embraces the act of managing, regulating, and directing the production, procurement, and distribution of material necessary to meet military requirements.

m-d

- M-day**—The term used to designate an unnamed day on which mobilization is to begin. Though the term is "M-day", figures following, unless otherwise specified, will refer to months before or after M-day. See "D-day".
- meaconing**—A system of receiving enemy beacon signals and rebroadcasting them on the same frequency to confuse enemy navigation. The meaconing stations cause inaccurate bearings to be obtained by the enemy aircraft or ground stations.
- mean sea level**—The average height of the surface of the sea for all stages of the tide, used as a reference for elevations throughout the United States.
- mechanized unit**—A unit that is transported by, and that fights from, armed and armored motor vehicles. See **MOTORIZED UNIT**.
- message center**—A communication agency charged with the responsibility for acceptance, preparation for transmission, receipt and delivery of messages. See **COMMUNICATION CENTER**.
- military government**—That government established and maintained by the military commander in occupied enemy territory prior to its return to the independent authority of the indigenous government and the relinquishment of control by him; or that government established and maintained by the military commander in allied or domestic territory or acquired by the situation, or where no government is recognized by treaty, agreement, or course of action as having authority independent of the military commander. See **CIVIL AFFAIRS**.
- military government court**—A court established by a commander having military government responsibility, with jurisdiction over cases arising under enactments of military government, or indigenous law over all persons in the occupied territory, except members of the occupying and allied forces who are subject to military law.
- military passport**—A document giving permission to one or more persons to travel unmolested, although usually with some restrictions, in a territory occupied by a military force. A military passport is issued to a person or persons living in, or visiting in, the occupied area by the commander of the military force in control thereof.
- mine**—An encased charge of explosives which when placed in position is designed to be subsequently fired on contact with or passage of its target. Sometimes a land mine is filled with a chemical agent rather than explosives.
- mine, acoustic**—A mine actuated by vibrations in the water caused by propeller, engine and other noises.
- mine, aerial**—A mine dropped from aircraft, with or without parachute, designed for use against water targets but sometimes used against land targets.
- mine, antipersonnel**—A land mine designed to cause casualties to personnel. It is distinguished from a booby trap in that it is laid in territory controlled by the layer and with a definite tactical purpose.
- mine-sweeping**—Operations conducted by ships to clear mines laid in the water in order to permit the safe passage of vessels. Clearance may be obtained by exploding, cutting moorings, etc.
- mine sweeping, skim**—Mine sweeping in comparatively shallow waters or in localities where underwater obstructions or pinnacles exist.
- mining effect**—Destruction or damage caused by the force of an explosion below the surface of the ground or water. See **BLAST EFFECT**.
- missing**—See **CASUALTIES, NONBATTLE**.
- missing in action**—See **CASUALTIES**.

mission—1. The objective; that is, the task together with its purpose, thereby clearly indicating the action to be taken and the reason therefor. 2. In common usage, especially when applied to lower military units, a duty assigned to an individual or unit; a task. 3. The dispatching of one or more aircraft to accomplish one particular task.

mission accomplished—The command given to cause cessation of fire when the firing mission is completed.

mission, call—A type of air support mission starting with a standard number of planes on ground or carrier alert, armed with a standard load in position ready to take off as soon as the aircrews have been briefed.

mission of fire—In Air Force usage, the total amount of ammunition of all types needed to load a squadron of airplanes once.

mission, preplanned—An air support mission planned well in advance of the time of execution and in which all target details necessary for briefing are available.

mobilization, industrial—The transformation of industry from its peacetime activity to the fulfillment of the munitions program necessary to support the national war effort. It further includes the mobilization of the material, labor, capital, productive facilities, and contributory items and services essential to the munitions program.

mock-up—A model, usually full size and constructed of inexpensive material, made for the purpose of studying the construction and use of an article of matériel or mechanical device.

modification center—An installation consisting of an airfield and facilities for modifying standard production aircraft to meet certain requirements which were not anticipated at the time of manufacture.

monitor—1. To listen in on, copy, or record the transmissions of one's own or of friendly forces to procure data for maintaining standards or improving communications. 2. To supervise, lead, or direct. For example, the designation of one agency to supervise or lead the actions of one or more agents in a desired action.

mono-fuel propulsion—A propulsion system which obtains its power from a single fuel. When used in rocket units, this fuel must furnish both the oxygen supply and the hydrocarbon for combustion. See BI-FUEL PROPULSION.

mopping up—The liquidation of remnants of enemy resistance in an area that has been surrounded or isolated, or through which other units have passed without eliminating all active resistance.

mosaic—An assembly of two or more overlapping aerial photographs.

mosaic, controlled—A mosaic of rectified and ratioed aerial photographs oriented with respect to a framework of points appearing on the photographs whose locations on the ground have been accurately determined.

mosaic, strip—A mosaic consisting of one strip of aerial photographs taken on a single flight.

mosaic, uncontrolled—A mosaic made without the check of scale or position which would be given by a framework of control points.

motor transport—motor vehicles used for transporting military personnel, weapons, equipment, and supplies, excluding combat vehicles such as tanks, scout cars, and armored cars.

motorized unit—A unit equipped with complete motor transportation that enables all of its personnel, weapons, and equipment to be moved at the same time without assistance from other sources. See MECHANIZED UNIT.

mounting—In an overseas expedition, all preparations made in mounting areas in anticipation of an amphibian operation. It includes the assembly in the mounting area, the preparations and maintenance within the mounting area, the movement to loading points, and subsequent embarkation into ships, craft, or aircraft.

movement, retrograde—Any tactical movement to the rear; withdrawal either as a retreat or a retirement.

movement, ship-to-shore—The act of debarking troops, their armament, equipment and supplies from assault shipping as required into landing craft, landing ships, and amphibian vehicles, and the movement from the rendezvous or transport area to the assigned landing area.

munitions—Any and all materials required for war inclusive of food as well as all other supplies and equipment but exclusive of manpower. All material items needed by the military Services for direct military purposes, including weapons, ammunition, ships, airplanes, food, fuel, clothing, and all other equipment and supplies, but not including personnel. **NOTE:** The following are not considered to be munitions: (a) Items needed for construction projects in the Zone of Interior unless constructed by the combat forces for combat purposes; (b) fuel (other than for military equipment), electric power, civilian communication facilities and civilian transportation for the operation of "posts, camps" and "shore establishments"; (c) items needed for manufacturing purposes in establishments of the military Services of the nation.

N

N-1, N-2, etc.—See **GENERAL STAFF**.

napalm—A powder employed to thicken gasoline for use in flame throwers and incendiary bombs.

national ship—A ship under the jurisdiction of a nation carrying proper papers and authorized to fly the maritime flag of that nation.

naval campaign—An operation or a connected series of operations conducted essentially by naval forces including all surface, subsurface, air, amphibious, and Marines, for the purpose of gaining, extending, or maintaining control of the sea.

naval gunfire officer—An officer on the staff of division or higher landing force unit whose duties pertain to the planning of naval gunfire support of amphibious operations, training of shore fire control parties, and the coordination under the artillery officer of naval gunfire support with artillery and air support.

naval shipyard—A United States Navy shipbuilding and ship repair plant, normally one of the component activities of a naval base. Formerly called **NAVY YARD**.

navigation head—Supply point on a waterway where loads are transferred between water carriers and land carriers. A navigation head is similar in function to a railhead or truckhead.

net tonnage—See **TONNAGE**.

network, communications—A system consisting of a number of designated stations connected with one another by any means of communication.

neutralize—1. To render enemy personnel or matériel incapable of interfering with a particular operation. 2. To make harmless anything contaminated with a chemical agent.

night landing (amphibious)—A landing attack in which the ship-to-shore movement is accomplished and the initial objective is seized or expected to be seized under cover of darkness.

no-fire line—A line short of which artillery or ship does not fire except on request of the supported commander, but beyond which the artillery or ship may fire at any other time without danger to friendly troops.

notional ship—A theoretical or average ship in any one category used in high-level transportation planning. For example, a liberty for dry cargo ships, T-2 for tank ships, a ship of 2,400 troops spaces for a transport.

number (s)—See OPPOSITE NUMBERS.

O

oblique line overlap—A succession of overlapping oblique photographs taken in a straight line.

observed fire procedure—A standardized procedure for use in adjusting indirect fire on a target.

observer, air tactical—An officer trained as an air observer whose primary function is to observe from aircraft in flight and report on the movement and disposition of friendly and enemy forces.

observer, field artillery—A person who watches the effects of artillery fire, adjusts the center of impact of that fire onto a target, reporting results to the firing agency. The equivalent in naval gunnery is SPOTTER.

observer, forward—An observer who operates with front-line troops and is trained to adjust gunfire.

occupation—1. An operation involving seizure of an objective without resistance or without effective resistance. 2. The garrisoning of troops in conquered enemy territory.

officer in tactical command—In naval usage, the officer charged with tactical control of a formation. He is designated by proper authority to assume tactical command or, in the absence of such designation, he is the senior line officer present.

offshore dump—See DUMP, FLOATING.

on call—See MISSION, CALL.

on the way—A message from the fire direction center or ship to the observer indicating that the unit has fired.

operating, level of supply—See SUPPLY, LEVEL(S) OF.

operating signal—A three letter group used as necessary in connection with operations or communications to convey orders, instructions, requests, reports and information which will facilitate the conduct of operations or communications. 2. In naval usage, previously termed a procedure.

operation—A military action, or the carrying out of a military mission, strategic, tactical, service, training, or administrative; the process of carrying on combat on land, on sea, or in the air, including movement, supply, attack, defense, and maneuvers needed to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign.

operation, air tactical—An air operation involving the employment of air power in coordination with ground or naval forces: a. to gain and maintain air superiority in localized sectors to the degree that ground or naval forces can operate freely without effective opposition from the enemy's air power; b. to prevent movement of enemy forces into and within the objective area and to seek out and destroy these forces and their supporting in-

- stallations; and c. to join with ground or naval forces in operations within the objective area, in order to assist directly in attainment of their immediate objective.
- operation instructions, signal**—See SIGNAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS.
- operation, landing**—See AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION and AIRBORNE OPERATION.
- operation, shore to shore**—An amphibious operation in which the landing force with supplies and equipment is water-borne from an advanced shore base or beachhead directly to a landing beach without transshipment.
- operational**—1. A term indicating that the activity is in operation. 2. Capable of performing its normal function.
- operational control**—Comprises those functions of command involving the composition of subordinate forces, the assignment of tasks, the designation of objectives and the authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control should be exercised by the use of the assigned normal organizational units through their responsible commanders or through the commanders of subordinate forces established by the commander exercising operational control. It does not include such matters as administration, discipline, internal organization and unit training, except when a subordinate commander requests assistance.
- operational immediate message**—A category of precedence reserved for important tactical messages pertaining to the operations in progress, or for important administrative messages having an immediate bearing on tactical operations; and, when necessary, those messages concerning the immediate movement of ships, aircraft, or ground forces.
- operational, reduced**—Naval usage in regard to naval bases. An operating condition requiring utilization of less than half of the capacity of the total facilities on a continuing basis with personnel adequate to provide for one full shift of the operation of the utilized facilities. Facilities not in use are to be preserved and maintained in such a condition that they may be restored to operable condition without extensive repair or overhaul.
- operations center, joint (air-ground)**—See CENTER, JOINT OPERATIONS (AIR-GROUND).
- operations, service**—Activities of a service unit or element.
- opposite numbers**—American and foreign military officers having corresponding assignments within their respective military establishments.
- order**—A communication, written or oral, which conveys instructions from a superior to a subordinate. In a broad sense the terms order and command are synonymous. However, an order implies discretion as to details of execution whereas a command does not.
- order, administrative**—An order covering traffic, supply, maintenance, evacuation personnel and other administrative details of operations.
- order and shipping time**—See SUPPLY, LEVEL(S) OF.
- order, embarkation**—In an amphibious operation, an order specifying dates, times, routes, and methods of movement to shipside for both personnel and impedimenta.
- order of battle**—The identification, strength, command structure and disposition of the personnel, units and equipment of any military force.
- order, operation**—A directive, usually formal, issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation.

order, standing—An order of relative permanence.

order, warning—A preliminary notice of an order or an action which is to follow. It is designed to give subordinates time and make necessary plans and preparations.

orders, general—1. Permanent instructions, issued in order form, that apply to all members of a command, as compared with special orders, which affect only individuals or small groups. General orders are usually concerned with matters of policy or administration. 2. A series of permanent guard orders that govern the duties of a sentry on post.

organic—Assigned to, and forming an essential part of, a military organization. Organic parts of a unit are those listed in its table of organization, for the Army and the Air Force and Marine Corps, and are those assigned to the administrative organizations of the operating forces for the Navy.

organization—1. A military unit. 2. The structure of a unit, prescribed by a table of organization or order.

organization of the ground—The development of a defensive position by strengthening the natural defenses of the terrain and by assignment of the occupying troops to specific localities.

organized unit—Any unit of the Armed Forces which is organized in accordance with a standard or provisional Table of Organization of one of the armed Services and has been officially activated, commissioned or established.

originator—The command by whose authority a message is sent. The responsibility of the originator includes the responsibility for the functions of the drafter and releasing officer as defined below.

drafter—A person who actually composes the message for release by the originator or the releasing officer.

releasing officer—A properly designated individual who may authorize the sending of a message for and in the name of the originator.

overlay—1. A transparent sheet giving special military information not ordinarily shown on maps. When the overlay is laid over the map on which it is based, its details will supplement the map. 2. A tracing of a photograph, mosaic, or map to present the interpreted features and the pertinent detail, or to facilitate plotting.

overprint—New material printed or stamped upon a map or a chart to show data of importance or special use, in addition to that originally printed.

P

padding—Words or phrases, unrelated to the text of a message, added prior to encryption and deleted upon decryption.

pallet—A portable platform upon which materials are placed for convenient handling and stowage.

palletized unit load—See **LOAD**.

paracrate—A rigid equipment container for dropping specialized equipment from an airplane by parachute.

paraphrase—To change the phraseology of a message without intentionally changing its meaning; usually for security reasons.

paratroops—Troops moved by air transport and landed by parachutes.

parliamentaire—An agent employed by a commander of belligerent forces in the field to go in person within the enemy lines for the purpose of communicating or negotiating openly and directly with the enemy commander.

par

party—See BEACH PARTY; SHORE FIRE CONTROL PARTY; SHORE PARTY; TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY.

pass—A short, tactical run or dive of an aircraft at a target; a single sweep through an enemy air formation.

password—A secret word or distinctive sound used as an answer to a challenge to identify the person or party desiring to pass.

pathfinders—1. (Aircraft) Experienced airplane crews who lead a formation to the drop zone, release point, or target. 2. (Airborne) Teams dropped at an objective to establish signal devices for aircraft homing in preparation for an airborne mission. 3. (Radar) A radar device installed in an airplane used for navigating or homing to an objective when visibility precludes accurate visual navigation.

patrol—A detachment sent out by a larger unit for the purpose of gathering information or carrying out some harassing, destructive, mopping-up, or security mission.

patrol, antisubmarine—Planes and/or surface vessels charged with detecting the presence of hostile submarines.

patrol, inshore—A naval defense patrol operating generally within a defensive coastal area, and comprising all elements of harbor defenses, the coastal lookout system, patrol craft, supporting bases, aircraft, and coast guard stations.

patrol, offshore—A naval defense patrol operating in the outer areas of navigable coastal waters. An offshore patrol is a part of the naval local defense forces and consists of naval vessels and aircraft. An offshore patrol operates outside those areas assigned to the inshore patrol.

pattern—1. In naval gunnery (pattern in range) the distance measured along the line of fire between the shot of the salvo falling or bursting at the shortest distance and the shot falling or bursting at the greatest distance, excluding wild shots; (pattern in deflection), the distance measured at right angles to the line of fire from the shot falling or bursting at the greatest distance to the right to the shot falling or bursting at the greatest distance to the left of the line of fire, excluding wild shots. 2. In field artillery, the distribution of a series of shots fired from one gun or a battery of guns under conditions as nearly identical as possible, the points of impact of the projectiles being dispersed about a point called the center of impact. Also called DISPERSION PATTERN.

personnel processing center—An installation or camp established for the purpose of processing transient personnel and casual groups. It is designed to receive, quarter, mess, pay, clothe, equip, immunize and transfer personnel and casual groups.

phantom circuit—A telephone or telegraph circuit obtained by superimposing an additional circuit on two existing physical circuits by means of repeating coils.

phantom order—A draft contract with an industrial establishment for war-time production of a specific product with provisions for necessary pre-planning in time of peace and for immediate execution of the contract upon receipt of proper authority.

phase (amphibious operation)—A step in the operation at the end of which a reorganization of forces may be required and another action initiated. Although certain phases may overlap in point of time, they usually occur in the following order:

planning—The preparation and coordination of plans for the expedition.

training and rehearsal—The concentration of forces selected for the operation, their organization into an integrated task force, and their joint training.

mounting—The assembly of troops, equipment, supplies, and vessels at places of embarkation and the actual embarkation of the landing force in vessels.

movement to the objective—The sea journey from points of embarkation to the landing area.

prelanding operations—Reconnaissance, minesweeping, bombardment, bombing, underwater demolitions, destruction of beach obstacles.

attack and capture of the objective—The assault against the hostile shore, including the completion of tactical operations to secure the force objective.

consolidation—Tactical organization and consolidation of beachheads, establishment of supply facilities and development of the area in accordance with its assigned mission.

phonetic alphabet—A list of standard words used to identify letters in a message given by radio or telephone, such as BAKER for B or KING for K. By standard dictionary definition a misnomer but accepted because of common military usage.

photomap—A reproduction of an aerial photograph or mosaic on which grid lines, marginal data, and place names have been added.

physical security—That component of security which results from all physical measures necessary to safeguard classified equipment, material and documents from access thereto or observation thereof by unauthorized persons.

pillbox—A small, low fortification that houses machine guns, antitank weapons, etc. A pillbox is usually made of concrete, steel, or filled sandbags.

pilot balloon—A small rubber balloon which, when inflated with hydrogen and released and observed with a theodolite, during its ascent furnishes data which may be used in calculating the direction and speed of the wind at all levels from the surface to the end of its flight. Usually referred to as PIBAL.

pilot-line operation—The minimum production of a military item necessary to preserve or develop the techniques of its production. Items appropriate for pilot-line operation are those of an advanced and highly complex type and/or those whose manufacturing characteristics would result in extended delays upon the resumption of suspended production.

pinpoint photograph—A vertical aerial photograph of a predetermined point taken at a given altitude.

pioneer—A person trained and equipped for rough and hasty engineering work in the field, including demolition, to facilitate the movement of friendly troops or to impede the movement of hostile troops.

pip—The figure presented on the oscilloscope of a radar caused by the echo from a reflecting object. Also called BLIP and BREAK.

pipe line (logistics)—The channel of logistics or a specific portion thereof, by means of which material or personnel flow from original sources of procurement to their ultimate point of use.

plaindress—A type of message in which the complete address is contained in the heading. See CODRESS.

plan, campaign—A plan for an operation or a connected series of operations for the purpose of furthering the over-all strategic plan.

pla

- plan, entry**—A plan which provides for the orderly entrance of a large number of vessels into a port with the greatest possible security.
- plan, intelligence collection**—A plan for collecting intelligence information based on an analysis of the essential elements of information. A detailed collection plan may be divided into five columns: essential elements of information, indications, basis for orders and requests, collecting agencies, and destination of hour of reports.
- plan, loading**—A plan based on the consolidated tonnage tables showing what matériel will be loaded in each hold, between-deck compartment, magazine, and other space in a ship, including deck space available for cargo.
- plan, operation**—1. A plan for operations extending over a considerable space and time and usually based on staged assumptions. It may cover a single operation or a series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It is the form of directive employed by high echelons of command in order to permit subordinate commanders to prepare their supporting plans or orders. 2. The designation "plan" is often used instead of "order" in preparing for operations well in advance. An operation plan may be put into effect at a prescribed time, or on signal and then becomes the operation order.
- plan, outline**—This type of plan states, among other things, the mission, a strategic concept and basic undertakings, plus the scope of initial and subsequent operations.
- plan, profile loading**—A schematic profile view of a loaded vessel, with the itemized list of matériel stowed in the holds indicated in the proper hold spaces. See DIAGRAM, STOWAGE.
- plan, stowage**—See DIAGRAM, STOWAGE.
- plan, strategic**—A plan for the over-all conduct of war.
- plotting room**—See FIRE DIRECTION CENTER.
- point, control**—1. A position along a route of march at which men are stationed to give information and instructions for the regulation of supply or traffic. 2. In amphibious operations, a position marked by a buoy, boat, or small craft, as an aid to navigation for the vessels and boats of the attack force. 3. A point located by ground survey with which a corresponding point on a photograph is matched, as a check, in making mosaics.
- point, critical**—1. A key geographical point or position important to the success of an operation. 2. In point of time a crisis or a turning point in an operation. 3. A selected point along a line of march used for reference in giving instructions. 4. A point where there is a change of direction or change in slope in a ridge or stream.
- point, distributing**—A place in the field other than a depot, railhead, or truckhead, where supplies are issued to small units.
- point, holding and reconsignment**—A rail or motor center with considerable capacity to which cars or trucks may be sent and at which they may be held until their destination becomes known or until the proper time arrives for them to be moved farther toward their destination.
- point of aim**—See AIMING POINT.
- point, orbit**—A geographically defined reference point over land or water used in stationing airborne aircraft.
- point, registration**—A terrain feature or other designated point on which fire is adjusted and firing data are computed.

point, strong—A key point in a defensive position, usually strongly fortified and heavily armed with automatic weapons, around which other positions are grouped for its protection.

point, supply—A general term to describe any point where supplies are issued; for example, a depot, railhead, truckhead, airhead, navigation head, or distributing point.

POL—A broad term which includes all petroleum products used by the armed forces. It originated as an abbreviation for the British term, petrol, oil and lubricants.

pool—1. To maintain and control a supply of resources or personnel upon which other activities may draw. Primary purposes of a pool are to promote maximum efficiency of use of the pooled resources or personnel. Examples are a petroleum pool, or labor and equipment pool. 2. Any combination of resources which serve a common purpose.

port capacity—An estimate of the amount of dry cargo, usually expressed in weight or measurement tons per day, that can be discharged from ships or lighters with the available piers, wharves, quays, jetties, moles, beaches, etc., of a port. (The physical facilities of the port together with the sheltered anchorage determines the number and size of vessels together with the method of discharge from which the evaluation of capacity is estimated. This estimate is based upon the evaluation of the port facilities without reference to storage or clearance capacities within or from the port. Outloading dry cargo from a port is a slower operation than discharging cargo. Therefore, outloading is not synonymous with port capacity, but should be expressed as a percentage of the port capacity.)

port commander—An officer who is responsible for and has authority over all activities at the port, and who commands all personnel assigned or attached to the port organization. In current Navy usage, the functions performed by a port commander are included in those for which a naval base commander is responsible.

port director—When assigned, the naval officer, who, under the commander of a naval base, a sea frontier, or an area, or under a district commandant, controls the water operation of a port. His responsibilities include movement orders, harbor movements, routing, berthing, piloting, and fueling. In a port under naval control, the port director controls also boarding and the supervision of the loading and the discharging of cargo.

position angle—See ANGLE OF SITE.

precedence, message—Designations employed to indicate the relative order in which a message of one precedence designation is handled with respect to all other precedence designators. Precedence designations indicate:
1. To the originator: The required speed of delivery to the addressee;
2. To communications personnel: The relative order of handling and delivery;
3. To the addressee: The relative order in which he should note the message.

preclusive buying—The purchase of materials to prevent another nation from acquiring them. Called also pre-emptive buying.

preference rating—A symbol indicating the relative urgency of programs or parts thereof.

price supervision—Contract pricing policies to insure efficient and low-cost production; embraces not only close pricing of the contracts negotiated but also price adjustments on the basis of production experience and the recapture of excessive profits through statutory renegotiation.

pri

primary interest—Principal, although not exclusive, interest and responsibility for accomplishment of a given mission, includes responsibility for reconciling the activities of other agencies that possess collateral interest in the program.

priority message—A category of precedence reserved for important messages which must have precedence over routine traffic. This is the highest precedence which normally may be assigned to messages of an administrative nature.

probably destroyed (plane)—An enemy plane seen to break off combat under circumstances which lead to the conclusion that it must be a loss although it is not actually seen to crash.

procedure sign (prosign)—One or more letters or characters or combination thereof, used to facilitate communication by conveying, in a condensed standard form, certain frequently used orders, instructions, requests and information related to communications.

procurement—The process of obtaining personnel, services, supplies, and equipment, including, as they relate to the above, design, specification, standardization, conservation, selection of contractors, contract forms, pricing, renegotiation, financing, contract termination, and similar functions.

procurement lead time—See SUPPLY, LEVEL(S) OF.

production—The process of making raw materials available and converting them by fabrication into required components and end items, including production functions of scheduling, inspection, inventory control, and so forth.

production control—1. Supervision of a production contract, by a procurement agency, to assure the maximum rate of output of acceptable products. 2. Supervision of production, by management, to assure the availability and timely utilization of materials, manpower, machines and other plant facilities needed to produce a desired quantity and quality of product at the required rate.

production loss appraisal—An estimate of damage inflicted on an industry in terms of quantities of finished products denied the enemy from the moment of attack, through the period of reconstruction, and to the point when full production is resumed.

production scheduling—Organizing the flow of output in such manner as to obtain timely and balanced delivery of all of the materials, components and subassemblies entering into end items.

proforma—1. A message, the nature of the successive elements of which is understood by prearrangement. 2. A standard form.

projectile—An object, such as a bullet, shell, or grenade, that receives its impetus from an explosive propelling charge.

propaganda—A planned dissemination consisting of news, information, special arguments, and appeals designed to influence the beliefs, thoughts, and actions of any given group.

propaganda, covert (black)—Propaganda which purports to emanate from a source other than the true one.

propaganda (grey)—Propaganda which avoids identification either as of enemy or friendly origin.

propaganda, overt (white)—Propaganda disseminated and acknowledged by a government or an accredited agency thereof.

propulsion—See BI-FUEL PROPULSION; JET PROPULSION; MONO-FUEL PROPULSION; REACTION PROPULSION; ROCKET PROPULSION.

prosign—See PROCEDURE SIGN.

provisional unit—An assemblage of personnel and equipment temporarily organized for a limited period of time for the accomplishment of a specific mission.

psychological warfare—The planned use, by a nation, of propaganda and related informational measures designed to influence the opinion, emotions, attitudes, and behavior of enemy, neutral or friendly foreign groups in such a way as to support the accomplishment of its national policy and aims.

PT boat—A motor torpedo boat.

public information—Information of a military nature the dissemination of which through public news media is not inconsistent with security and the release of which is considered desirable by or non-objectionable to the responsible releasing agency.

public vessel—A government owned or possessed vessel operated for government purposes.

publication, nonregistered—A publication which bears no register number and for which routine accounting to the office of record is not required.

purchase—The acquiring of title to, or property in, anything for a price, including interchange of materials.

collaborative—A term describing purchase functions whereby the buyers of similar or related commodities for two or more of the military departments occupying offices in the same area interchange information prior to making separate purchase contracts.

single department—A term describing purchase functions whereby one department buys a particular commodity for the three military departments. Sometimes also called cross purchase.

joint—A term describing purchase functions whereby a jointly staffed and financed activity buys a particular commodity for the three military departments.

purchasing agents, general—Agents who have been appointed in the principal oversea theaters of operations to supervise, control, coordinate, negotiate, and develop the local procurement of supplies, services, and facilities by United States forces, in order that the most effective utilization may be made of local resources and production.

pyrotechnics—Ammunition containing chemicals that produce a smoke or brilliant light in burning, used for signaling or for lighting up an area at night.

R

radar—1. The principle of locating reflective targets or objects by the measurement of the reflected pulses of radio frequency energy. 2. A term applied to devices which make use of the radar principle. The word was derived from a contraction of the phrase "radio detection and ranging."

radar altitude—See ALTITUDE, ABSOLUTE.

radar countermeasures—See ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES.

radar deception—See ELECTRONIC DECEPTION.

radar picket—Any ship stationed at a distance from the force protected, for the purpose of increasing the radar detection range.

rad

radar search—See RECONNAISSANCE, RADAR.

radar silence—A predetermined period during which all radar operations are stopped.

radar tactical control—An antiaircraft artillery radar of essentially the same inherent capabilities as the target acquisition radar (physically it may be the same type set) but whose function is chiefly that of providing tactical information for the control of elements of the antiaircraft artillery defenses in battle.

radar target acquisition—An antiaircraft artillery radar normally of lesser range capabilities, but of greater inherent accuracy than that of the surveillance radar, whose normal function is to acquire aerial targets either by independent search or on direction from the surveillance radar, and to transfer these targets to tracking radars.

radar tracking (fire control radar)—An antiaircraft artillery radar whose function is to supply accurate position data on targets chiefly for gun-laying purposes.

radio altitude—See ALTITUDE, ABSOLUTE.

radio beacon—A radio transmitting station in a fixed geographic location which emits a distinctive or characteristic signal for enabling mobile systems to determine bearings, courses or locations.

radio countermeasures—See ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES.

radio deception—The employment of radio to deceive the enemy. Radio deception includes sending false dispatches, using deceptive headings, employing enemy call signs, etc. See ELECTRONIC DECEPTION.

radio fix—1. The location of a friendly or enemy radio transmitter determined by finding the direction of the radio transmitter from two or more listening stations. 2. The location of a ship or aircraft by determining the direction of radio signals coming to the ship or aircraft from two or more sending stations, the locations of which are known.

radio guard—A ship or radio station designated to listen for and record transmissions, and to handle traffic on a designated frequency for a certain unit or units.

radio jamming—See JAMMING, ELECTRONIC.

radio silence—A period during which all or certain radio equipment capable of electro-magnetic radiation is kept inoperative.

radiosonde—A meteorological instrument, carried aloft which automatically transmits temperature, pressure, and relative humidity readings.

radio sono-buoy—An instrument designed to receive underwater sonic noises and retransmit them for radio reception.

radius of action—The maximum distance a ship, airplane, or vehicle can travel away from its base along a given course with normal combat load and return without refueling, allowing for all safety and operating factors.

raid—1. A sudden attack, usually by a small force having no intention of holding the territory invaded. A raid may be made by aircraft, fast naval vessels, mobile ground forces, or amphibious forces. 2. To make such an attack.

railing (electronics)—Radar pulse-jamming at high recurrence rates (50 to 150 kc). It results in an image on a radar indicator resembling fence railings.

range (gunnery)—1. In field artillery, the horizontal distance from a gun, observation point, or directing point to a target. Also called HORIZONTAL RANGE, especially in antiaircraft gunnery. The corresponding

- naval term is **HORIZONTAL RANGE**. 2. In naval gunnery, the distance to a target as determined by range finder or other instrumental means, corrected for known errors.
- range, effective**—The maximum distance at which a weapon may be expected to fire accurately to inflict casualties or damage.
- range markers**—Two upright markers which may be lighted at night, placed so that when aligned, the direction so indicated assists in piloting. May be used in amphibious operations to aid in beaching landing ships or craft.
- range, slant**—The distance in a straight line from a gun, point of observation, or radar set to a target, especially an aerial target.
- rawin**—A winds aloft observation made by balloon and electronic methods without optical aid.
- rawinsonde**—An observation of temperature, pressure, humidity and winds aloft, made by electronic means.
- reaction propulsion**—A propulsion system in which a forward motion or thrust is produced by the expulsion of propellant matter through nozzles or venturi, generally longitudinally opposed to the intended line of travel. See **JET PROPULSION**; **ROCKET PROPULSION**.
- rearming**—An operation that replenishes the prescribed stores of ammunition, bombs, and other armament items for an airplane, including replacement of defective ordnance equipment, in order to make the plane ready for combat service.
- receiving barracks**—A naval barracks ashore used for the same purposes as a receiving ship.
- receiving ship**—A ship, usually moored at a navy yard and unfit for sea, used for housing and administration of transient personnel.
- receiving station**—A station which houses naval enlisted personnel on general detail or in an otherwise transient status, and serves as a clearing house for their transfer to further duty or discharge from the service.
- reception center**—Place at which recruits and newly inducted personnel are examined, classified, equipped, immunized and forwarded to their assigned organization.
- recoilless**—Not recoiling or without recoil; recoilless capacity including: 1. Those weapons which develop no recoil (rocket launchers, bazookas). 2. Those weapons in which recoil is dynamically counteracted by: (a) The reaction of jet or jets of propellant gas (recoilless rifle), or (b) the reaction of an auxiliary projectile (Davis gun).
- reconnaissance**—The directed effort in the field to gather information of the enemy, terrain, or resources which is undertaken by an appropriate element of the armed forces. Not to be confused with espionage.
- reconnaissance aviation**—Aviation of any type whose primary duty is the gathering of information. See **RECONNAISSANCE**, **PHOTOGRAPHIC**; **RECONNAISSANCE**, **RADAR**.
- reconnaissance broadcast**—A radio broadcast to disseminate the results of visual, photographic, or radar reconnaissance.
- reconnaissance by fire**—A method of reconnaissance in which fire is placed on a suspected enemy position to cause the enemy to disclose his presence by movement or by returning the fire.
- reconnaissance, hydrographic**—See **HYDROGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE**.
- reconnaissance, map**—The study of ground features, such as roads, woods, and waterways, on a map, to obtain information needed in preparing a tactical

- plan or maneuver. Map reconnaissance sometimes takes the place of direct observation.
- reconnaissance, photographic**—Military aerial photography primarily for purposes other than the making of maps, charts, or mosaics. Photographic reconnaissance is carried on to obtain information on the results of bombing or on enemy movements, concentrations, activities, and forces.
- reconnaissance, radar**—The use of radar (and radar scope photos) based on planes, naval vessels, and vehicles to procure information concerning the location, disposition, and strength of enemy air and sea units and terrain.
- reconnaissance strip**—A series of overlapping aerial photographs which, when joined together, will provide a rough continuous picture of the area photographed. A reconnaissance strip is generally used in studying a long narrow piece of terrain such as a river or a road.
- reconnaissance, television**—Air reconnaissance conducted to supplement photographic and visual reconnaissance by providing instantaneously at ground and surface installations representations of the view from an airplane in flight as viewed by either optical or electronic means. See RECONNAISSANCE, RADAR.
- redeployment**—The transfer of a unit, an individual or supplies deployed in a theater to another theater, or to another location within the theater, or to the zone of interior for the purpose of further employment.
- reefer**—1. A refrigerator. 2. A motor vehicle, railroad freight car, ship, airplane, or other conveyance, so constructed and insulated as to protect commodities from either heat or cold.
- refraction (surf)**—The bending of the crest of a wave approaching a coast at an angle, with the result that the wave crest becomes nearly parallel to the coast line.
- refugee**—A civilian within the national boundaries of his country who by reason of war is either temporarily homeless or involuntarily removed or distant from his home. See DISPLACED PERSON.
- regimental combat team**—See COMBAT TEAM (REGIMENTAL).
- register ton**—See TONNAGE.
- rehabilitation**—The processing, usually in a relatively quiet area, of units or individuals recently withdrawn from combat or arduous duty, during which units recondition equipment and are rested, furnished special recreation facilities, filled up with replacements, issued replacement supplies and equipment, given training, and generally made ready for employment in future operations. Also applies to the action taken to return immobilized individuals such as military prisoners and hospital patients to military duty.
- reinforce**—To strengthen by the addition of personnel or military equipment.
- relative bearing**—The direction of an object measured clockwise in degrees from a ship or aircraft heading.
- release fire**—The normal antiaircraft action status under which antiaircraft artillery units will engage aircraft.
- releasing officer**—A properly designated individual who may authorize the sending of a message for and in the name of the originator.
- repeat deflection**—In spotting of gunfire in Army and Marine Corps usage, against targets ashore, a message meaning that the deflection for the pattern spotted is correct, or requesting that the guns be fired using the same deflection.

repeat range—In spotting of gunfire in Army and Marine Corps usage against targets ashore, a message meaning that the range for the pattern spotted is correct, or requesting that the guns be fired using the same range.

replacement factor—The estimated percentage of equipment in use that will require replacement during a given period due to wearing out beyond repair, enemy action, abandonment, pilferage, and other causes except losses incident to the separation of personnel and intransit losses attributable to ships sinking.

reply—(after challenging)—A prearranged word or signal used by a challenger in identifying himself to a challenged person or party after receiving a password. See CHALLENGE AND REPLY.

representative fraction—The relationship between map distance and ground distance expressed as a ratio; for example, 1:25,000 or 1/25,000 (one inch on map = 25,000 inches on ground). Also called MAP SCALE.

requirements—The need or demand for personnel, equipment and supplies, resources, facilities or services, by specific quantities, for specific periods of time or at specified times.

requirements, military—The computed needs for personnel and matériel of all kinds necessary to support military activities over a specified period of time.

requisition—1. An authoritative demand or request, especially for personnel, supplies, or services authorized but not made available without specific request. 2. To make such a demand or request. 3. To demand or require services from an invaded or conquered nation.

requisitioning objective—See SUPPLY LEVEL(s) OF.

rescue, search and—See SEARCH AND RESCUE.

reserve, floating—In an amphibious operation, reserve troops which remain embarked until needed. See DUMP, FLOATING, for supply term.

reserve, general—A reserve of troops retained under the control of the commander of large forces.

reserve, operational—An emergency reserve of men and/or material establishment for the support of specific operation.

reserve, theater (or area)—Personnel or supplies held as a reserve by a theater (or area) commander.

reserves—See SUPPLIES, RESERVE.

responsibility—1. The obligation to carry forward an assigned task to a successful conclusion. With responsibility goes authority to direct and take the necessary action to insure success. 2. The obligation of an individual for the proper custody, care and safe-keeping of property or funds entrusted to his possession or under his supervision. In Army usage, it includes a pecuniary liability for any loss which might occur because of failure to exercise this obligation. In Navy usage, this pecuniary liability is included under accountability. See ACCOUNTABILITY.

responsible—1. To be charged with accomplishment of a task. 2. In Army usage, to be liable for the protection and preservation of property and funds and for the payment for neglectful loss of, or damage to, property and funds that have been entrusted to one. See ACCOUNTABLE.

responzor—An electronic device used to receive and display a reply to an electronic challenge.

restricted—See CLASSIFICATION SECURITY.

revetment—1. A retaining wall or facing, constructed from sandbags, boards, brush, or other material, which holds earth slopes at steeper angles than they

rig

normally would maintain without caving or sliding. 2. A wall, embankment, or similar device designated to protect planes, weapons, emplacements, vehicles, or storage facilities from the effect of fire, bombs, strafing, and shell-fire.

right (left)—See LEFT (RIGHT).

right (left) bank—See left (RIGHT) BANK.

ripple salvo—A naval gunfire term comparable to the field artillery term SALVO.

road block—A barrier or obstacle covered by fire, used to block or limit the movement of hostile vehicles along a route.

road, main—A road capable of serving as the principal ground line of communications to an area or locality. Usually it is wide enough and suitable for two-way all-weather traffic at high speeds.

road net—The system of roads available within a particular locality or area.

road, secondary—A road supplementing a main road, usually wide enough and suitable for two-way all-weather traffic at moderate or slow speeds.

rocket, propulsion—Reaction propulsion wherein both the fuel and the oxidizer, generating the hot gases expended through a nozzle, are carried as part of the rocket engine. Specifically, rocket propulsion differs from jet propulsion in that jet propulsion utilizes air as an oxidizer whereas rocket propulsion utilizes nitric acid or a similar compound as an oxidizer. See also JET PROPULSION, REACTION PROPULSION.

roll-up—The process for orderly dismantling of base facilities no longer required in support of operations and available for transfer to other areas.

rope (electronics)—Electromagnetic-wave reflectors consisting of long strips of metal foil. A small parachute or other device may be attached to each strip to reduce rate of fall. See WINDOW.

routine message—A category of precedence reserved for types of messages which are not of sufficient urgency to justify a higher precedence but must be delivered to the addressee without delay.

routing indicator—A group of letters engineered and assigned to indicate:
1. The geographic location of a station. 2. A fixed headquarters of a command(s), activity(ies) or unit(s) at a geographic location. 3. The general location of a tape relay or tributary station to facilitate the routing of traffic over the tape relay networks.

rules of the road

Sea—Any of the rules making up a code governing vessels as to the lights to be carried, the signals to be made, and the action of one vessel with respect to another, when risk of collision exists. The International Rules of the Road apply on the high seas. The Inland Rules of the Road apply in United States waters within certain geographical limits and on the Great Lakes and certain rivers. The Pilot Rules amplify the Inland Rules.

Land—Laws, ordinances, regulations or rules governing the movement of traffic on highways, roads and streets.

running lights—All lights required to be shown during peacetime by a vessel, airplane or airship when underway between sunset and sunrise.

runway—The stabilized, paved, or surfaced strip along the center of a landing strip on which planes normally land or take off.

S

S-1, S-2, etc.—See GENERAL STAFF.

safety, angle of—See ANGLE OF SAFETY.

safety level of supply—See SUPPLY, LEVEL(S) OF.

salvage—1. noun—Property that is in such worn, damaged, deteriorated, or incomplete condition, or is of such a specialized nature that it has no reasonable prospect for sale as a unit, or is not usable as a unit without major repairs or alterations. Salvage has some value in excess of its basic material content because it may contain serviceable components or may have value to a purchaser who may make major repairs or alterations. Salvage property is composed of condemned, discarded, abandoned or captured property including scrap and waste material, nonrepairable property and abandoned private property. 2. verb—The saving or rescuing of condemned, discarded, or abandoned property and of materials contained therein for re-use, refabrication, or scrapping.

salvage group—In an amphibious operation, a naval task organization designated and equipped to rescue personnel and to salvage equipment and matériel.

salvo—1. In naval gunnery, firing more than one gun of a battery simultaneously, usually by a director and at regular intervals. 2. In Air Force usage, the simultaneous dropping of all bombs carried.

salvo fire—A field artillery term indicating a method of fire in which the guns of a battery fire successively at short, fixed intervals.

scarp—A steep slope cut into a coarse sand beach or on either side of a river mouth, usually by large swells or heavy surf. Scarps often reach heights of three to six feet.

schedule, debarkation (in an amphibious operation)—A form indicating the composition of each boat team, the time at which each boat team will reach its debarkation station and debark, the type of craft in which the team is to be embarked, and other related information.

schedule, landing (in and amphibious operation)—A schedule which shows the beach, hour, and priorities of landing of assault units, and which coordinates the movements of landing craft from the transports to the beach in order to execute the planned scheme of maneuver ashore.

schedule, operations—A schedule prescribing the sequence of various events of an operation and the hour of their execution.

screen—1. Dispersed units interposed between the force screened and the enemy for the purpose of shielding the operations in progress from hostile interference or observation. 2. Camouflage, a body of troops, a curtain of smoke, or a natural feature of the ground that protects a force from enemy ground reconnaissance or observation, and sometimes from enemy fire. 3. To protect from enemy interference, a reconnaissance, or observation. 4. To examine a requisition to determine its justification and necessity and to determine whether it can be filled from local sources.

sea frontier—The naval command of a coastal frontier including the coastal zone in addition to the land area of the coastal frontier and the adjacent sea areas.

sea level, mean—See MEAN SEA LEVEL.

sea marker—A powder dye which when thrown on water surfaces makes a bright colored area which can be easily seen from the air, thus facilitating rescue operations.

sea

search—1. An operation to locate an enemy force known or believed to be at sea. 2. A systematic reconnaissance of a defined area, such that all parts of the area have passed within visibility. 3. To distribute gunfire over an area in depth by successive changes in gun elevation.

search and rescue—The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines and other special equipment employed for the rescue of personnel in distress on land or at sea. See LIFEGUARD SUBMARINE.

search, radar—See RECONNAISSANCE, RADAR.

secondary attack—See ATTACK, HOLDING.

secondary landing—A landing usually made outside the designated landing area, the purpose of which is to support the main landing directly or indirectly.

secret—See CLASSIFICATION SECURITY.

section—1. As applied to ships or naval aircraft, a tactical subdivision of a division. It is normally one half of a division in the case of ships, and two aircraft in the case of aircraft. 2. A subdivision of an office, installation, territory, works, or organization; especially a major subdivision of a staff. 3. Tactical unit of the Army. A section is smaller than a platoon and larger than a squad. In some organizations the section, rather than the squad, is the basic tactical unit.

sector—1. A defense area designated by boundaries within which a unit operates, and for which it is responsible. 2. One of the subdivisions of a coastal frontier.

sector of fire—See FIRE SUPPORT SECTOR.

secure—1. To gain possession of a position or terrain feature, with or without force, and make such dispositions as preclude any danger of its destruction, obstruction, or loss. 2. To shield or protect a unit or position from hostile interference. 3. To make fast (as a line). 4. To make safe (as cargo). 5. In naval usage, to complete a drill or exercise.

security—1. Measures taken by a command to protect itself from espionage, observation, sabotage, annoyance, or surprise. 2. A condition which results from the establishment and maintenance of protective measures which insure a state of inviolability from hostile acts or influences. 3. With respect to classified matter, it is the protected condition which prevents unauthorized persons from obtaining information of direct or indirect military value.

self-inflicted wounds—See CASUALTIES, NONBATTLE.

separate—Pertains to an activity which is financed and operated entirely within a department and without any formal coordination with any other department.

serial—One of the subdivisions into which personnel, vehicles, or matériel is arranged for movement by march, or by land, water, or air transport. A serial consists of one unit, or of several units or parts of units, placed under a single commander for movement.

service, aircraft warning—See AIRCRAFT WARNING SERVICE.

service force—In naval usage, a task organization which performs missions for the logistic support of operations.

service support troops—Those units or organizations designed to render supply, maintenance, transportation, evacuation and hospitalization, and other services required by air and ground combat units, to effectively carry out their mission in combat. These troops render a designated service to a specific using unit.

service unit (or element)—A unit or organization designed primarily to render noncombat support to other units or for the theater as a whole, to insure the continuity of operations. See TROOPS.

servicing—The act or occupation of performing work or meeting a general demand.

common—That servicing performed by one department for one or more departments for which no charge is made to other departments.

cross—That servicing performed by one department for one or more departments for which the other departments are charged.

joint—That servicing whereby a jointly staffed and financed activity performs services for two or more departments.

set of current—See CURRENT (WATER).

sheaf (width of)—A field artillery term meaning the lateral interval between flank bursts. The comparable naval gunfire term is DEFLECTION PATTERN. See PATTERN.

ship—See CARGO SHIP, ATTACK; COMBATANT SHIP; COMBAT INFORMATION SHIP, TASK FORCE; FIGHTER DIRECTION SHIP; HEADQUARTERS SHIP; HOSPITAL SHIP; LANDING SHIP; NATIONAL SHIP; NOTIONAL SHIP; RECEIVING SHIP.

shipment, block—A method of shipment of supplies to overseas theaters to provide balanced stocks for an arbitrary balanced force for a specific number of days; for example, shipment of 30 days' supply for an average force of 10,000 individuals.

shipping—A term applied collectively to those vessels which are used to transport personnel or cargo, or both; often modified to denote type, use, or force to which assigned.

shipping, assault—Those vessels which are utilized for the rapid unloading, in the initial stages of amphibious operations, of troops, vehicles, equipment, and supplies directly over the beaches, or indirectly by discharging offshore into landing craft or landing ships.

shipping designator—A code word assigned to a particular overseas theater, base, port, or area, for specific use as an address on shipments to the overseas location concerned. The code word is usually four letters and may be followed by a two-figure number to indicate a particular addressee.

shoran—1. Abbreviated name for a short range electronic navigation system.
2. A precision position fixing system.

shore fire control party—A specially trained unit for control of naval gunfire in support of troops ashore.

shore line—The high water line on a beach.

shore party—A task organization formed for the purpose of providing logistic support within the beach support area to landing force units during the early phases of an amphibious operation. Its basic mission is to unload supplies and equipment; provide services and facilities ashore; to receive, segregate, and safeguard this matériel; maintain security of the beach support area; evacuate casualties and prisoners of war; and reembark other personnel as directed.

shore party team—In Marine Corps usage, the shore party organization basically organized to support a battalion landing team in an amphibious operation.

short title—See TITLE.

sickness—See CASUALTIES, NONBATTLE.

sig

signal—1. Any transmitted electrical impulse. 2. A type of message, the text of which consists of one or more letters, characters, signal flags, visual displays, or special sounds, with prearranged meanings.

signal letters—The international visual call sign of a ship which is the same as the radio call sign.

signal operation instructions—A series of orders issued for technical control and coordination of the signal communication activities of a command.

signal recognition—Any prearranged signal by which individuals or units may identify each other.

skip zone, radio—The area in which no signals are received, located between the maximum distance at which ground wave signals can be received and the nearest point at which reflected sky wave signals can be received.

slack water—The state of a tidal current when its velocity becomes a minimum, or the moment when a reversing current changes direction and its velocity is zero. The term is also applied to the entire period of low velocity near the time of the turning of the current when it is too weak to be of any practical importance in navigation.

slice—An average planning factor used to obtain estimates of requirements for personnel and material. A personnel slice, for example, generally consists of the total strength of the basic combatant element, plus its proportionate share of all supporting and higher headquarters personnel, and is normally expressed to the nearest thousand. Two of the slices in common usage are the theater division slice and the theater air wing slice. The theater division slice includes the strength of the division plus proportionate shares of the total corps, army, army group and communications zone troops (and of naval units directly supporting the marines in case of marine divisions). The theater air wing slice includes the strength of the air wing plus a proportionate share of the air force and army units engaged in developing or operating and supporting the air bases and a proportionate share of the Air Force portion of the communications zone troops (and the naval units directly supporting the marine or naval air units).

sonar—Sonic navigation and ranging device.

sonne photography—Continuous strip photography—A photograph of a strip of terrain in which the image remains unbroken throughout its entire length, being produced by a moving film passing an aperture of extremely narrow width and synchronized with the speed of the aircraft. If dual, offset lenses and apertures are used, the resulting strip photograph can be viewed stereoscopically.

sono-buoy—See RADIO SONO-BUOY.

sortie—1. A sudden attack made from a defensive position. In this meaning it is sometimes called SALLY. 2. an aircraft airborne on a mission against the enemy. 3. The set of photographs obtained on a photographic mission. 4. In naval usage, to depart from a port or anchorage, with an implication of departure for operations or maneuver.

special staff—All staff officers having duties at a headquarters and not included in the general (coordinating) staff group or in the personal staff group. The special staff includes certain technical specialists and heads of Services; e. g., QM Officer, AA Officer, etc.

spin-stabilization—A method of stabilizing a projectile during flight by causing it to rotate about its own longitudinal axis. In rocket projectiles spin-stabilization is achieved by offsetting the venturi so that the escaping

gases impart a rotatory as well as a forward motion to the projectile. See **FIN-STABILIZATION**.

splash—1. A term used to indicate enemy aircraft shot down, usually over water. 2. A word transmitted by a firing ship or artillery fire direction center to the spotters five seconds before the estimated time of the impact of a salvo or round.

spot—1. To place a vehicle where required for loading or unloading. 2. To determine, by observation, deviations of gunfire from the target for the purpose of supplying necessary information for the adjustment of fire.

spot, air—The adjustment correction of gunfire based on air observation.

spot jamming—See **JAMMING, ELECTRONIC**.

spotter—An observer stationed for the purpose of observing and reporting results of naval gunfire to the firing agency. He may also be employed in designating targets. The corresponding field artillery term is **OBSERVER**.

spotter team, naval gunfire—A unit of a shore fire control party the functions of which are to designate the target, to control commencement, cessation, rate and types of fire, and to spot (adjust) it to the target.

squadron—1. An organization consisting of two or more divisions of vessels or two or more divisions (Navy) or flights of aircraft. It is normally but not necessarily composed of vessels or aircraft of the same type. 2. The basic administrative aviation unit of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force.

stabilization—See **FIN-STABILIZATION**; **SPIN-STABILIZATION**.

staff—The officers who are specifically ordered or detailed to assist the commander in his exercise of command.

staff sections—The general term applying to various sized groups of personnel who are charged with planning and coordinating, in the name of the command.

staff supervision—The process of advising other staff officers and individuals subordinate to the commander of the commander's plans and policies, interpreting those plans and policies, assisting such subordinates in carrying them out, determining the extent to which they are being followed, and advising the commander thereof.

stage—To process, in a specified area, troops which are in transit from one locality to another. Staging may include provision of shelter and messing facilities, inspection to determine fitness of troops and adequacy of supplies and equipment, issue of supplies to make up shortages, rehearsal, and issuance of final instruction relative to movement.

staging field—A landing and take off area with minimum servicing, supply, and shelter provided for the temporary occupancy of military aircraft during the course of movement from one location to another.

standard landing craft unit—A self-contained advance naval base unit designated to provide and operate landing craft in a boat pool.

standard nomenclature list—A publication that lists the official names for items of equipment.

standing operating procedure—A set of instructions covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. The procedure is applicable unless prescribed otherwise in a particular case. Thus the flexibility necessary in special situations is retained.

station—1. A general term meaning any military or naval activity at a fixed land location. 2. A particular kind of activity to which other activities or

- individuals may come for a specific service, often of a technical nature, as aid station. 3. An assigned or prescribed position in a naval formation or cruising disposition; or an assigned area in an approach, contact, or battle disposition. 4. Any place of duty or post or position in the field, to which an individual or group of individuals or a unit may be assigned.
- station authentication**—A security measure designed to establish the authenticity of a transmitting or receiving station.
- station, debarkation**—A location definitely established at the rail of a ship where troops and material load into boats for movement ashore.
- station, regulating**—A command agency established to control all movements of personnel and supplies into or out of a given area.
- status, caretaker**—A nonoperating condition in which the installations, matériel and facilities are in a care and limited preservation status. Only a minimum of personnel is required to safeguard against fire, theft, and damage from the elements.
- stereo-pair**—See AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS, OVERLAPPING.
- stereoscope**—An optical instrument for assisting the observer to view two properly prepared photographs or diagrams to obtain the mental impression of a three dimensional model.
- sterilizer (mine)**—A device incorporated in a mine to detonate or make the mine inactive after a certain preset number of days.
- stock level**—See SUPPLY, LEVEL(S) OF.
- stock pile**—1. A stock of materials (strategic or critical) stored and maintained for use in times of emergency. 2. The quantities of supplies on hand ready for issue to meet demands.
- stockage objective**—See SUPPLY, LEVEL(S) OF.
- storage capacity**—An evaluation of the gross physical capacity of an activity or area, normally expressed in measurement (or weight) tons, cubic feet, square feet, gallons, or barrels. See CLEARANCE CAPACITY; PORT CAPACITY.
- stores**—In naval usage, this term is sometimes used instead of the term SUPPLIES to denote any article or commodity used by a naval ship or station, such as equipage, consumable supplies, clothing, petroleum products, medical supplies, ammunition, etc.
- stores, accounting**—The establishment and maintenance of formal records reflecting quantitative information, monetary information or both, relating to matériel in store as distinguished from matériel in use.
- stores, general**—In naval usage, those nonspecial materials required for routine maintenance and repair of naval ships, planes, bases, and of their installed equipment.
- stowage factor**—The number which expresses the space, in cubic feet, occupied by a long ton of any commodity as prepared for shipment including all crating or packaging.
- straddle**—A group of shots or bombs of which some fall short of, and others pass over, the target, or of which some go to the left, and others to the right of, the target. The comparable army term is BRACKET.
- strafing**—The firing at ground targets or vessels by aircraft at close range.
- strategic**—Of or pertaining to strategy; of value or importance in strategy.
- strategic air warfare**—Air combat and supporting operations designed to effect, through the systematic application of force to a selected series of vital targets, the progressive destruction and disintegration of the enemy's war-making capacity to a point where he no longer retains the ability or the

will to wage war. Vital targets may include key manufacturing systems, sources of raw material, critical material, stock piles, power systems, transportation systems, communication facilities, concentrations of uncommitted elements of enemy armed forces, key agricultural areas, and other such target systems.

strategic concentration—The assembly of designated forces in areas from which it is intended that operations of the assembled force shall begin so that they are best disposed to initiate the plan of campaign.

strategic concept—The course of action accepted as the result of the estimate of the strategic situation. It is a statement of what is to be done expressed in broad terms sufficiently flexible to permit its use in framing the basic undertakings which stem from it.

strategic materials—Those materials vital to the security of a nation which must be procured entirely or to a substantial degree from sources outside the continental limits of that nation because the available production will not be sufficient in quantity or quality to meet requirements in time of national emergency. See MATERIALS, CRITICAL.

strategic reserve—See SUPPLY, LEVEL(S) OF.

strategy—The art and science of developing and using the political, economic, psychological, and armed forces of a nation, during peace and during war, to afford the maximum support to national policies, in order to increase the probabilities and favorable consequences of victory and to lessen the chances of defeat.

strategy, military—The art and science of employing the armed forces of a nation to secure the objectives of national policy by the application of force, or the threat of force.

strategy, national—The art and science of developing and using the political, economic, and psychological powers of a nation, together with its armed forces, during peace and during war, to secure national objectives.

stratosphere—The upper portion of the atmosphere in which the temperature remains constant or varies little with increasing altitude separated from the lower atmosphere by a boundary called the tropopause. The altitude of the tropopause rises from about 8 km. over the poles to about 16 km. over the equator, and changes with the seasons and different weather conditions.

strike—A concerted air attack on a single objective.

strip—See LANDING STRIP; MOSAIC, STRIP; RECONNAISSANCE STRIP.

sub-air base—An air base which, for administrative and supply purposes, is subordinate to another air base.

subassembly—A group of two or more component parts that function together to form a portion of an end product.

supplies—All items necessary for the equipment, maintenance, and operation of a military command, including food, clothing, equipment, arms, ammunition, fuel, forage, materials, and machinery of all kinds. See STORES. In Army, Marine Corps, and Air Force usage, for planning and administrative purposes, supplies are divided as follows:

class I—Supplies, such as rations, forage, and post exchange supplies, that are consumed at an approximately uniform daily rate under all conditions.

class II—Clothing, organizational equipment and vehicles, including spare parts for which allowances for initial issue to individuals and organizations are fixed by Tables of Allowances, Tables of Organization and Equipment, or other appropriate lists or tables, and which are not included in classes IV or IV (A).

class III—Fuels and lubricants for all purposes except aviation.

class III (A)—Aviation fuels and lubricants.

class IV—Items not otherwise classified and for which initial issue allowances are not prescribed by approved issue tables. Normally, such supplies include fortification and construction materials, special machinery and equipment, and other special supplies as well as additional quantities of items identical to those authorized for initial issue (class II), such as additional vehicles.

class IV (A)—Air Force technical supplies and equipment, such as additional complete aircraft equipment and spare parts, and supplies required to maintain a complete aircraft, identical with but in addition to those items authorized in class II.

class V—Ammunition of all types (including chemical), explosives, antitank and antipersonnel mines, fuzes, detonators, and pyrotechnics.

supplies, common—Those supplies common to two or more Services.

supplies, expendable—Articles which are consumed in use, such as ammunition, footpowder, paint, fuel, forage, cleaning and preserving materials, surgical dressings, drugs, medicines, etc., and such spare or repair parts as are used to repair or to complete other articles and which thereby lose their identity.

supplies, nonexpendable—Articles which are not consumed in use and which ordinarily retain their original identity during the period of use, such as weapons, vehicles, machines, tools, and instruments.

supplies, reserve—Supplies accumulated in excess of immediate needs for the purpose of insuring continuity of an adequate supply. Also called **RESERVES**.

battle reserves—Reserves accumulated by an army, detached corps, or detached division in the vicinity of the battlefield, in addition to unit and individual reserves.

beach reserves—In an amphibious operation, an accumulation of supplies of all classes established in dumps on the beach.

individual reserves—The supplies carried on a soldier, animal, or vehicle for his or its individual use in an emergency.

initial reserves—In an amphibious operation, those supplies which are normally unloaded immediately following the assault waves; usually the supplies for the use of the beach organization, battalion landing teams, and other elements of regimental combat teams for the purpose of initiating and sustaining combat until higher supply installations are established.

unit reserves—Prescribed quantities of supplies carried by a unit as a reserve to cover emergencies.

supply—The procurement, distribution, maintenance, and salvage of supplies. In Army and Air Force usage, also includes determination of kind and quantity of supplies.

supply, air—The delivery by air of items to drop a/or landing area.

supply, automatic—A system by which certain supply requirements are automatically shipped or issued for a predetermined period of time, based upon estimated or experience-usage factors, without requisition by the using unit.

supply credit—Assignment to an organization, and subject to the organization commander's call of a definite quantity of supplies, services or personnel for a prescribed period of time and against which requisitions are to be applied.

supply, day of—A unit or quantity of supplies adopted as a standard of measurement, used in estimating the average daily expenditure for other amounts or quantities of the same kind. It may be expressed in terms of a factor, as for example; pounds of supplies per man per day; rounds of ammunition per weapon per day; etc.

supply, level(s) of—A general supply term used for planning purposes and in the control of supply operations for expressing quantities of matériel authorized or directed to be held in anticipation of issue demands. It is expressed in days of supply or, in certain cases, in specific units of quantity. In the singular the term "level of supply" is invariably qualified with a descriptive word or phrase. (The following definitions include certain specific levels of supply as well as other terms closely related to and necessary for consideration with levels of supply.)

safety level of supply—That quantity (in addition to the operating level) of matériel required to permit continued operations during minor interruption of normal replenishment or unpredictable fluctuations in supply demand.

operating level of supply—The quantities of matériel required to sustain operations in the interval between requisitions or the arrival of successive shipments. These quantities should be based on the established replenishment period (monthly, quarterly, etc.).

stockage objective—The maximum quantities of matériel to be maintained on hand to sustain CURRENT OPERATIONS. It will consist of the sum of stocks represented by the operating level and the safety level.

order and shipping time—The time elapsing between the initiation of stock replenishment action for a specific activity and the receipt by that activity of the matériel resulting from such action. Order and shipping time is applicable only to matériel within the supply system, and it is composed of three distinct elements:

1. *Order Time*

- a. The time elapsing between the initiation of stock replenishment action and submittal of requisition or order.

- b. The time elapsing between the submittal of requisition or order and shipment of matériel by the supplying activity.

2. *Shipping Time*

The time elapsing between the shipment of matériel by the supplying activity and receipt of matériel by the requiring activity.

procurement lead time—The time elapsing between the initiation of procurement action and the receipt into the system of matériel purchased as a result of such actions. Procurement lead time is applicable to matériel to be obtained from any source outside the procuring de-

partment or by manufacture within that department, and it is composed of three distinct elements:

1. The time elapsing between initiation of procurement action and letting of contract or placing of order.
2. The time elapsing between letting of contract or placing of order and completion of manufacture.
3. The time elapsing between completion of manufacture and receipt of matériel into the system.

requisitioning objective—The maximum quantities of material to be maintained on hand and on order to sustain CURRENT OPERATIONS. It will consist of the sum of stocks represented by the operating level, safety level, and the order and shipping time or procurement lead time as appropriate.

strategic reserve—That quantity of supplies specifically established and maintained for strategic purposes.

supply, long—An item is in long supply when total stock on hand and on order is in excess of the total estimated demand for any given period.

supply, short—1. An item is in short supply from a current procurement point of view when the total quantity on hand and on order for delivery over the period normally covered by that fiscal year's contracts is less than the quantity required during the same period. 2. From a planning point of view an item is in short supply when the quantity expected to be available from stocks and from current stock and anticipated procurement for use in a given time period falls below requirements under a given plan.

support—1. The action of a force which aids, protects, complements or sustains another force in accordance with a directive requiring the former force to "support" the latter in accomplishing the task of the latter force. 2. The assistance or protection given by one element or unit to another; for example, artillery fire used to assist or protect infantry. 3. A unit which helps another unit in battle. Aviation, artillery, or naval gunfire may be used as a support for infantry. 4. A part of any unit held back at the beginning of an attack as a reserve. 5. An element of a command that assists, protects, or supplies other forces in combat.

support, air—See SUPPORT, GENERAL.

support, close air—See CLOSE TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT; SUPPPORT, GENERAL; GENERAL TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT.

support craft—Naval craft designed for the employment of rockets, mortars, and automatic weapons at close range from seaward, both in support of an assault against enemy-held beaches and in the continuation of the attack.

support, direct—See FIRE, SUPPORT.

support, general—That support which is given to the supported force as a whole, and not to any particular subdivision of the supported force. See FIRE, SUPPORT.

support group, amphibious—A task group of naval vessels and/or craft assigned to furnish naval gunfire support in an amphibious operation. There is normally one support group to each attack force. Two or more support groups are generally joined to form a larger unit for bombardment during the advance force operations. Each support group may contain two or more support units.

support, mutual—Units are said to be in mutual support when, because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy,

and their inherent capabilities, they render support to each other against an enemy.

support, naval gunfire—Fire support by naval ordnance on support vessels of troops in amphibious assault or other operations on shore.

support of, in—Assisting or protecting another unit while remaining under original control.

surf—The swell of the sea which breaks upon a shore. Surf may be divided into two types: a. that caused by waves from local onshore winds; and b. that caused by swells from a distant wind area. For the various conditions of surf see REFRACTION (SURF); SURF ZONE; WAVE STEEPNESS.

surf forecast—A forecast by aerologists of the surf conditions of a beach, comprising: a. the width of the surf zone; b. the significant breaker height; c. the depth of breaking; d. the angle of the breakers to the beach; e. the wave length directly outside the breaker line; f. longshore currents.

surf zone—The area extending from the outer breaker line (the outermost breakers) to the limit of the uprush on the beach.

surplus property—That property which is no longer required by the Department of Defense.

suspend fire—The command given to interrupt firing for any reason prior to end of mission.

system indicator—A group of symbols indicating which specific cryptographic system was used to encrypt a message. It may also indicate the classification of the message.

T

table, air loading—A data sheet used by the ground force unit commander. It contains information as to the load that actually goes into each aircraft. It is an annex to the battalion operation order.

table, air movement—A table prepared by the ground force commander in conjunction with the air force commander, in planning for an airlift.

table, boat availability—A table used to tabulate the numbers of the various types of landing boats available among vessels of the transport group preparatory to working out their assignment to embark and transport the troops of the assault waves.

table, consolidated vehicle—A summary of all vehicles loaded on a ship, listed by types, and showing the units to which they belong.

table, embarkation and tonnage—A consolidated table showing personnel and cargo, by troop unit, loaded aboard a combat loaded vessel. Similar tables are employed to show the loading of troop units or naval transport units of any size.

table, landing craft and amphibious vehicle assignment—A table showing the assignment of personnel and matériel to each landing craft and amphibious vehicle and the assignment of the landing craft and amphibious vehicles to waves for the ship-to-shore movement, in an amphibious operation.

table, landing craft availability—A tabulation of the numbers of the various types of landing craft among vessels of the transport group available for the entire ship-to-shore movement.

table, LVT and DUKW assignment—See TABLE, LANDING CRAFT AND AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLE ASSIGNMENT.

table of allowances—1. In Army and Air Forces usage, a table which prescribes allowances of equipment for units and activities organized under

Tables of Distribution; clothing and individual equipment; training equipment; expendables; and administrative equipment for use at post, camps, bases, and stations. 2. In Marine Corps usage, a publication that sets forth prescribed allowances of supplies and equipment for all Fleet Marine Force units.

table of distribution—In Army and Air Force usage, a table which prescribes the distribution of personnel and grades for units and installations organized under a bulk allotment.

table of equipment—An Army and Air Force obsolescent term. See TABLE OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT.

table of organization—In Marine Corps usage, a list or chart showing the number, ranks, and the duties of the personnel, and the prescribed weapons, for each separate type of organization.

table of organization and equipment—In Army and Air Force usage, a table which prescribes a military organization having a normal authorization of personnel and equipment. Some of the types are fixed, cellular, standard, special, and tentative.

table of organization unit—A unit regularly constituted and activated in accordance with an approved table of organization or table of organization and equipment.

table, unit personnel and tonnage—A table showing total personnel and cubic measurements and weights of each class of material to be embarked by a combat unit.

table, vehicle summary and priority—A consolidated list of all vehicles, combat loaded in a vessel, listed by priority of unloading in accordance with the tactical scheme, and in addition showing the type, cubic feet, and number of containers of cargo loaded on each vehicle, and the stowage place of each vehicle.

tactical—Pertaining to the employment of units in combat.

tactical air command—In Air Force usage, 1. a general term applied to an air organization designed to conduct offensive and defensive air operations in conjunction with land or sea forces; 2. a designation of one of the subordinate commands of the Air Force. See COMMAND.

tactical air control center—The principal air operations installation (land or ship-based) from which all aircraft and air warning functions of tactical air operations are controlled.

tactical air control group—1. (Land-based) a flexible administrative and tactical component of a tactical air organization which provides aircraft control and warning functions ashore for offensive and defensive missions within the tactical air zone of responsibility. 2. (Ship-based) an administrative and tactical component (naval) of an amphibious force which provides aircraft control and warning facilities afloat for offensive and defensive missions within the tactical air command area of responsibility.

tactical air control party—A subordinate operational component of the land-based tactical air control group designed for the control of aircraft from forward observation posts. The tactical air control party operates at division, regimental, or battalion level.

tactical air control squadron—1. (Land-based) a flexible administrative and tactical component of a tactical air control group which provides the control mechanism for a land-based tactical air control center, or a tactical air direction center, or tactical air control parties. 2. (Ship-based) an administrative and tactical component of the tactical air control group (naval)

- which provides the control mechanism for the ship-based tactical air direction center or the ship-based tactical air control center.
- tactical air controller**—The officer in charge of all operations of the tactical control center. He is responsible to the tactical air commander for the control of all aircraft and air warning facilities within his area of responsibility.
- tactical air coordinator (airborne)**—An air officer who coordinates, from an airplane, the action of combat aircraft engaged in close support of ground or sea forces.
- tactical direction**—The action of fulfilling the responsibility of a commander for his tactical control from its inception through its accomplishment.
- tactical grouping**—In Army usage, a balanced arrangement of combat units and means within a command to accomplish a tactical mission. A tactical grouping may be shown in tables of organization or standing operation procedures or it may be especially prescribed for a particular operation. A comparable naval term is TASK ORGANIZATION.
- tactical locality**—An area of terrain which, because of its location or features, possesses tactical significance in the particular circumstances existing at a particular time. A defensive area.
- tactical reserve**—A fraction of a battalion, regiment, or larger unit held initially under the control of the commander as a maneuvering element to influence future action.
- tactical unit**—An organization of troops, aircraft, or ships which is intended to serve as a single unit in combat. It may include service units required for its direct support.
- tactics**—1. The employment of units in combat. 2. The ordered arrangement and maneuver of units in relation to each other and/or to the enemy.
- target**—A physical object selected for attack.
- target analysis**—The examination of potential targets to determine their military importance, their relative priority for attack, and the capabilities of available means for such attack.
- target area**—1. The area assigned to a weapon or a unit to cover by fire. 2. An area upon which bombs are to be dropped.
- target, area**—A target for gunfire or bombing covering a considerable space, such as a munitions factory, airport, or freight yard. An area target differs from a point target, which is a particular object or structure.
- target bearing**—1. (True) the true compass bearing of a target from a firing ship. A comparable field artillery term is AZIMUTH. 2. (Relative) the bearing of a target from a firing ship measured in the horizontal from the bow of one's own vessel clockwise from 0° to 360°; the nose of one's own aircraft clockwise in hours of the clock.
- target complex**—A geographically integrated series of target concentrations.
- target concentration**—A grouping of geographically proximate targets.
- target date**—The date on which it is desired that an action be accomplished or initiated.
- target information center**—An intelligence center set up afloat or ashore for assembly, evaluation, interpretation, dissemination, and coordination of target information for supporting weapons; i.e., artillery, naval gunfire, and air.
- target of opportunity**—A target which appears during combat and which can be reached by ground fire, naval fire, or aircraft fire, and against which fire has not been scheduled.

- target, point**—A target which is a particular object of structure requiring the accurate placement of bombs.
- target system**—A group of targets which are so related that their destruction will produce some particular effect desired by the attacker.
- target system component**—A set of targets belonging to one or more groups of industries and basic utilities required to produce component parts of an end product (such as periscopes), or one type of a series of interrelated commodities (such as aviation gasoline).
- task force**—1. A temporary grouping of units under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation or mission. 2. A semi-permanent organization of units under one commander for the purpose of carrying out a continuous specific task. 3. A major subdivision of a fleet or of any independent command organized for the accomplishment of a specific task.
- task force combat operations ship**—The ship designated and charged with the coordination of the intership combat operations center functions of the various ships in the task force so that the over-all combat information available to commands will be increased. This ship is normally the flagship of the task force commander.
- task group**—A subdivision of a naval task force organized by the commander of the task force for the accomplishment of a specific task related to the main task.
- task organization**—1. In naval usage, an organization which assigns to responsible commanders the means with which to accomplish their assigned tasks in any planned action; 2. An organization table pertaining to a specific naval directive.
- task unit**—A subdivision of a task group organized by the commander of the task group for the accomplishment of a specific task related to the operations of the task group.
- team**—See BATTALION LANDING TEAM; BOAT TEAM; COMBAT TEAM (regimental); LIAISON TEAM, NAVAL GUNFIRE; SHORE PARTY TEAM; SPOTTER TEAM, NAVAL GUNFIRE; UNDERWATER DEMOLITION TEAM.
- telecommunications**—Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, visual, or other electromagnetic system.
- teloran system**—A navigational system which employs a ground-based search radar equipment along an airway to locate aircraft flying near that airway, and transmits, by television means, information pertaining to these aircraft and other information to the pilots of properly equipped aircraft, and further provides information to the pilots appropriate for use in the landing approach.
- terrace, low tide**—With reference to a sand beach, a flat zone near the low tide level.
- terrain, key**—The part of an area that gives an advantage in combat to the force holding it.
- territory, liberated**—Any area, domestic, neutral, or friendly, which, having been occupied by an enemy, is retaken by friendly forces.
- territory, occupied**—Any area which is claimed by a sovereign government but which is held by an alien armed force.
- tetrahedron**—A pyramid-shaped beach or antitank obstacle, generally constructed of structural steel shapes and steel tubing.

text—That part of a message which contains the basic idea that the originator desires to be communicated.

theater of operations—A term used to designate that portion of a theater of war necessary for military operations, either offensive or defensive, pursuant to an assigned mission, and for the administration incident to such military operations; theaters limits are usually designated by competent authority.

theater of war—That area of land, sea, and air which is, or may become involved directly in the operations of war.

time of attack—The hour at which the attack is to be launched. If a line of departure is prescribed, it is the hour at which the line is to be crossed by the leading elements of the attack.

time of delivery—The time at which the addressee or responsible relay agency receipts for a message.

time of origin—The time at which a message is released for transmission.

time of receipt—The time at which a receiving station completes reception of a message.

time on target—In field artillery, a term used to describe the method of firing on a target in which various artillery units so time their fire as to assure all projectiles reaching the target simultaneously.

time, standard civil—Mean solar time based upon the transit of the sun over a certain specified meridian, called the time meridian, and adopted for use over a considerable area. With a few exceptions, standard time is based upon some meridian which differs by a multiple of 15° from the meridian of Greenwich. Civil time begins at midnight.

title—1. Long title is a descriptive name assigned to a document or device by the preparing agency. 2. Short title is a short, identifying combination of letters and/or numbers assigned to a document or device for purposes of brevity and/or security.

ton—A unit of measurement or weight of the following various values; *a*. Units of Weight: Short ton—2,000 pounds. Long ton (weight ton)—2,240 pounds. Metric ton—2,205 pounds (1,000 kilograms). *b*. Units of Volume: Measurement ton (ship ton)—40 cubic feet. Register ton—100 cubic feet.

tonnage—An expression of cubature or weight used variously to indicate the aggregate of tons shipped, carried, handled, mined, etc., also to indicate a ship's weight, size, or carrying capacity as—

gross registered tonnage—The entire internal cubic capacity of the ship expressed in register tons (100 cubic feet to the ton); except certain spaces which are exempt such as: peak and other tanks of water ballast, open forecabin, bridge and poop, hatchway access, certain light and air spaces, domes, the skylights, condenser, anchor gear, steering gear, wheel house, galley, cabins for passengers, and some other spaces specified by law. The synonymous term GROSS TONNAGE is sometimes used.

net register tonnage—The tonnage of a ship remaining after certain deductions have been made from the gross tonnage, expressed in register tons (100 cubic feet to the ton). Among the deductions are master's cabin, crew spaces, navigation spaces, shaft trunks, donkey engine, boiler, propelling power space, and other spaces specified by law. Synonymous term NET TONNAGE is sometimes used.

top

- displacement tonnage, light*—The weight of the ship expressed in long tons (2,240 pounds), excluding the weight of the cargo, passengers, fuel, water, stores, dunnage, and such other items as are necessary for use on a voyage.
- displacement tonnage, loaded*—The weight of the ship including those items excluded in determining displacement tonnage light.
- deadweight tonnage*—The carrying capacity of the ship expressed in long tons. It is the difference between displacement tonnage loaded and displacement tonnage light.
- deadweight cargo tonnage*—The cargo carrying capacity, expressed in long tons (2,240 pounds per ton). It is that part of the deadweight tonnage of the vessel which remains after deducting the weight of fuel, water, stores, dunnage, and other items necessary for the voyage. Also known as CARGO CAPACITY TONNAGE.
- grain cubic capacity*—The maximum space available for cargo, measured in cubic feet, the measurement being taken to the inside of the shell plating of the ship or to the outside of the frames and to the top of the beams or underside of deck plating.
- bale cubic capacity*—The space available for cargo, measured in cubic feet, to the inside of the cargo battens, on the frames, and to the underside of the beams.
- top secret**—See CLASSIFICATION SECURITY.
- torpedo**—A self-propelled (in water) cigar shaped explosive charge launched from land, submarines, surface vessels, or aircraft and having power to damage seriously or sink seagoing vessels.
- torpedo defense net**—A net usually employed to close an inner harbor to torpedoes fired from seaward or from protecting an individual ship at anchor or underway.
- touchdown**—1. In amphibious operations, the initial landing of the first elements of the assault forces on a hostile beach. 2. In ground control approach techniques (GCA), the contact of aircraft landing gear with the landing strip.
- track**—1. To observe and mark on a chart the successive positions of a moving target. 2. To keep a gun properly aimed, or to continuously point a target-locating instrument at a moving target. 3. The actual path of an aircraft above, or a ship on, the surface of the earth. The course is the path which is planned; the track is the path which is actually taken. 4. To follow or pursue. 5. One of the two endless belts on which a full-track or half-track vehicle runs. 6. A metal part forming a path for a moving object; for example, the track around the inside of a vehicle for moving a mounted machine gun, etc.
- tracer sensing**—A decision as to the location of a projectile relative to the target, obtained through tracer observation.
- tractor group**—A term sometimes used to designate a group of landing ships in an amphibious operation which carries the amphibian vehicles of the landing force.
- traffic (communication)**—All transmitted and received messages.
- train**—1. A service force or group of service elements which provide logistical support: e.g., an organization of naval auxiliary ships or merchant ships attached to a fleet for this purpose; similarly, the vehicles and operating personnel which furnish supply, evacuation, and maintenance services to a land unit. 2. To point a gun in azimuth.

- trajectory**—The path of a projectile, missile, or bomb in flight.
- trajectory, flat**—A trajectory with but little vertical curvature.
- transceiver**—A combination transmitter and receiver.
- transients**—Personnel, ships, or craft stopping temporarily at a post, station, or port to which they are not assigned or attached, and having destinations elsewhere. See CASUAL.
- transport**—A public ship primarily used to transport personnel. As used in the Army, this term includes public ships whether used to carry passengers or cargo.
- transport aircraft**—Those aircraft which are specially designed for transportation of troops and supplies. They include gliders, assault aircraft, and troop carrier aircraft.
- transport airplane**—Any airplane designed primarily for the purpose of transportation of matériel, supplies, or passengers.
- transport, attack**—A naval vessel designed for combat loading a battalion landing team with its equipment and supplies, and having the facilities, including landing craft, for landing them on a hostile beach.
- transport division**—The attack transports and attack cargo ships required to carry personnel, supplies, and equipment of one regimental combat team.
- transport group**—A subdivision of an attack force consisting of assault shipping and, when attached, its protective and service units, organized for the purpose of embarking, transporting, and landing troops, equipment and supplies of the landing force.
- transport, hospital**—A transport provided with additional medical personnel and increased facilities for evacuation of casualties. Note: Not to be confused with hospital ship.
- transport quartermaster**—1. Troop transport quartermasters are special staff officers serving on various staffs of a force who advise the commander thereof of matters pertaining to embarkation planning, loading, and embarkation of the command. 2. Ship transport quartermasters are ground officers who advise the commander of a ship on matters pertaining to the loading of force equipment; and who assist troop transport quartermasters through liaison and other methods in the preparation of detailed loading plans for the ship involved.
- transport squadron**—Two or more transport divisions organized to carry a reinforced infantry division.
- transportation, organic**—The means of transportation regularly assigned to a military unit as opposed to that temporarily furnished by other units.
- transverse mercator grid, universal**—See GRID, UNIVERSAL, TRANSVERSE, MERCATOR.
- traverse**—1. To turn a gun to right or left on its mount. 2. A movement to right or left on a pivot or mount, usually of a gun, but sometimes of a piece of machinery. 3. A possible movement of a gun on its mount to right or left, measured as an angle. 4. In surveying or navigation a series of straight lines running from point to point, the distances and angles being accurately known. 5. A projecting mount, or mask of earth or concrete, protecting a trench, emplacement, or other fortification from enfilade fire.
- tri-metrogon**—A method of aerial photography whereby three photographs are taken simultaneously, one vertical and two high obliques, in a direction at right angles to the line of flight. The obliques are taken at an angle of

60° from the vertical and sidelap the vertical photograph. These give composites from horizon to horizon, overlapping in the line of flight.

triple B load—See **LOAD**.

troop basis—An approved list of those military units and individuals (including civilians) required for the performance of a particular mission by numbers organization and equipment and in case of larger commands, by deployment.

troop carrier units—Those Air Force units, organized, equipped and trained primarily for transporting and supplying airborne forces in combat.

troop space cargo—See **CARGO CLASSIFICATION (Combat Loading)**.

troops—A collective term for uniformed military personnel (usually not applicable to sailors afloat).

airborne troops—See **AIRBORNE UNITS**.

combat troops—Those units or organizations whose primary mission is destruction of enemy forces and/or installations.

combat service support troops—Those units or organizations whose primary mission is that of service in the support of the combat and combat support elements.

combat support troops—Those units or organizations whose primary mission is to furnish operational assistance for the combat elements.

corps troops—Troops assigned or attached to a corps, but not a part of one of the divisions that make up the corps. They are assigned or attached for special purposes, and usually for a limited time.

service support troops—Those units or organizations whose primary mission is that of service in the support of the combat and combat support elements and who normally operate in the communication zone.

tactical troops—Combat troops together with any service troops required for their direct support who are organized under one commander to operate as a unit and engage the enemy in combat.

tropical storm—A cyclonic storm that originates in the tropical ocean areas and moves poleward in either hemisphere. It is characterized by its cyclonic circulation of winds and the absence of weather fronts.

weak—Maximum accompanying wind velocities of 27 or less knots.

moderate—Maximum accompanying wind velocities of 27 to 41 knots.

severe—Maximum accompanying wind velocities of 41 to 56 knots.

intense—Maximum accompanying wind velocities of 56 to 64 knots.

type organization—A subdivision of a fleet or force comprising all ships of the same type attached to such fleet or force, together with such flagships, tenders, and aircraft as may be assigned.

U

undertakings, basic—The essential things, expressed in broad terms, that have to be done in order to successfully implement the concept. They spell out in broad terms what is to be done. Basic undertakings may include, for example, military, diplomatic, economic, psychological and other measures. See **STRATEGIC CONCEPT**.

underwater demolition—The destruction or neutralization of underwater obstacles (near a landing beach) which can affect the approach of landing craft. The destruction is normally accomplished by underwater demolition teams.

underwater demolition team—A naval unit organized and equipped to perform beach reconnaissance and underwater demolition missions in an amphibious operation.

unified command—That command organization in which a unified force composed of significant elements of two or more Services operates under an officer specifically assigned to the command thereof by the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the commander of a unified command established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

unit—1. Any military element whose structure is prescribed by competent authority such as a table of organization; specifically, part of a larger military organization. 2. An organizational title of a subdivision of a group in a task force. 3. A standard or basic quantity in which an item of supply is divided, issued, or used. In this meaning also called UNIT OF ISSUE. See ORGANIZATION.

unit loading—See LOADING, COMBAT.

unit load, palletized—See LOAD.

unit replacement—A method of repair in which a defective, worn, or damaged group of parts of a weapon or other equipment is replaced by a complete new group of parts.

unit reserves—See SUPPLIES, RESERVE.

United States Armed Forces—Used to denote collectively only the regular components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. See ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

V

variants—Two or more cipher or code symbols which have the same plain equivalent.

variation—The angular difference between magnetic north and true north measured east or west from true north.

vehicle—1. A general military term embracing all wheeled, track-laying, combined wheeled and track-laying equipment and chassis powered by a self-contained power unit, bicycles, and trailers or semitrailers towed by vehicles. 2. Equipment capable of operating on both land and water; e.g., LVT.

vehicle, amphibious—A wheeled or track-laying vehicle capable of operating on both land and water. See LANDING CRAFT.

vehicle, combat—A vehicle, with or without armor, from which the crew fights. Armor protection or armament mounted as supplemental equipment on general purpose, special equipment, or special purpose vehicles will not change the classification of such vehicles to combat vehicles.

vehicle, combination—A towing vehicle (prime mover) and a towed load (trailer).

vehicle, general purpose—A wheeled vehicle intended for the movement of personnel, supplies, ammunition, or equipment or for the towing of guns, trailers, or semitrailers which are used for general automotive transport needs.

vehicles—See CARGO CLASSIFICATION.

visibility—Visibility (visual range) in a definite direction is the maximum distance to which prominent suitable objects such as trees, houses, etc., located in that direction and viewed against the horizon sky, are visible to an observer of normal eyesight under existing conditions of atmosphere,

- light, etc. For an object to be regarded as visible, it must be recognized by the observer, who has previous knowledge of its character from having seen it on occasions when the atmosphere was clear.
- volley**—A method of artillery firing in which each piece fires the specified number of rounds without any attempt to synchronize with the other pieces.
- VT fuze**—See FUZE, PROXIMITY.

W

- warning district**—Subdivision of an air defense area in an aircraft warning service.
- warning net**—Any system of observation posts linked together by a communication system to give mutual warning of enemy movement.
- watch**—1. A period during which one is on duty. 2. The personnel detailed for duty.
- wave, landing**—See BOAT WAVE.
- wave steepness**—With reference to surf, the ratio of wave height to wave length. This ratio varies from 1/13 to less than 1/100.
- weasel**—A certain type of small amphibian vehicle.
- weather central**—An organization which collects, collates, evaluates, and broadcasts meteorological information in such manner that it becomes a principal source of such information for a given area. Weather centrals are designated as Army, Navy, Joint, etc., according to the authority which establishes them.
- weather forecast, long range**—A prediction of weather conditions for a period longer than 48 hours in the future.
- weather forecast, medium range**—A prediction of weather conditions for a period between 12 and 48 hours in the future.
- weather forecast, short range**—A prediction of weather conditions covering a period of up to approximately 12 hours in the future.
- wharf**—A projecting platform of timber, stone, or other material usually parallel to the shoreline and built in water deep enough for vessels to be accommodated alongside for purposes of loading, unloading, or repairing.
- window**—The name for strips of frequency-cut metal foil wire or bars usually dropped from planes or expelled from shells or rockets as a radar counter-measure.
- windward**—Toward the wind; i.e., against it, or in the direction from which it is coming.
- wing**—1. In Air Force usage, an air unit composed normally of one primary mission group and the necessary supporting groups; i.e., Maintenance and Supply Group and Hospital Group. (Primary mission group may be functional, such as combat, training, transport or service. 2. In Navy usage (Fleet Air Wing), the basic organizational and administrative unit for naval land and tender-based aviation. The wings are mobile units to which are assigned aircraft squadrons and tenders for administrative control. 3. In Marine usage, an air unit composed of two or more air groups with or without supporting air units. 4. One of the major lifting and supporting surfaces, or airfoils, of an airplane. 5. A flank unit; that part of a military force to the right or left of the main body.
- wound**—An injury to the body of a person or animal, especially one caused by violence; a traumatism.

wounded—See CASUALTIES, BATTLE.

slightly wounded—A casualty that is a sitting or a walking case.

seriously wounded—A stretcher case.

desperately wounded—A nonevacuable patient.

X

X-axis—A horizontal axis in a system of rectangular coordinates; that line on which distances to the right or left (east or west) of the reference line are marked, especially on a map, chart, or graph.

Y

yard, navy—See NAVAL SHIPYARD.

Y-axis—A vertical axis in a system of rectangular coordinates; that line on which distances above or below (north or south) of a reference line are marked, especially on a map, chart, or graph.

Z

zone, critical—Area over which a bombing plane in horizontal flight or glide bombing must maintain straight flight so that the bomb sight can be operated properly and bombs dropped accurately.

zone fire—Artillery or mortar fire that is designed to cover an area in which a target or targets are situated.

zone, inner artillery—A vital area defended by antiaircraft artillery over which friendly aircraft are prohibited from flying, except that an Air Force Controller may request that antiaircraft artillery fire be withheld in cases of emergency for the safeguarding of friendly aircraft.

zone, joint—An area in which surface, air (both Air Force and Navy), and subsurface craft may operate simultaneously (such as one in which submarines are performing lifeguard services).

zone of action—A tactical subdivision of a larger area, the responsibility for which is assigned to a tactical unit; generally applied to offensive action. See SECTOR.

zone of interior—That part of national territory not included in the theater of operations.

zone, skip—See DEAD SPACE; SKIP ZONE, RADIO.

zone, submarine patrol—An area normally reserved for submarine combat operations in which our aircraft may operate but may not attack a submarine.

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE GRADES

<i>Army</i>	<i>Navy</i>	<i>Air Force</i>	<i>Marine Corps</i>	<i>Coast Guard</i>
Gen of the Army	Fleet Admr. . .	Gen of the A. F.	(no equiv.) . .	(no equiv.)
General	Admiral	General	General	Admiral.
Lt. Gen.	Vice Adm.	Lt. Gen.	Lt. Gen.	Vice Adm.
Maj. Gen.	Rear Adm., U.H.	Maj. Gen.	Maj. Gen.	Rear Adm.
Brig. Gen.	Rear Adm., L.H.	Brig. Gen.	Brig. Gen.	Commodore.
Colonel	Captain	Colonel	Colonel	Captain.
Lt. Col.	Commander	Lt. Col.	Lt. Col.	Commander.
Major	Lt. Comdr.	Major	Major	Lt. Comdr.
Captain	Lieutenant	Captain	Captain	Lieutenant.
1st Lt.	Lt. (Jr. Grade)	1st Lt.	1st Lt.	Lt. (Jr. Grade).
2d Lt.	Ensign	2d Lt.	2d Lt.	Ensign.
Chief WO	Com. WO	Chief WO	Com. WO	Chief WO.
WO (Jr. Grade)	WO	WO (Jr. Grade)	WO	WO.
Cadet	Midshipman	Aviation Cadet.	No equiv.	Cadet.
M/Sgt.	{CPO	{M/Sgt.	M/Sgt.	{CPO
	{Chief Steward.			{Chief Steward.
Sgt. 1st Class . .	{Petty Off.,	{Tech. Sgt. . . .	Tech. Sgt.	{Petty Off.,
	{1st Class.			{1st Class.
	{Steward, 1st . . .			{Steward, 1st . . .
	{Class.			{Class.
Sgt.	{Petty Off.,	{Staff Sgt.	Staff Sgt.	{Petty Off.,
	{2d Class.			{2d Class.
	{Steward, 2d . . .			{Steward, 2d . . .
	{Class.			{Class.
Corporal	{Petty Off.,	{Sgt.	Sgt.	Petty Off.,
	{3d Class.			{3d Class.
	{Steward, 3d . . .			{Steward, 3d . . .
	{Class.			{Class.
Private, 1st Class	Seaman, stew- ardsman, fire- man, airman, hospital man.	Corporal	Corporal	Seaman, stew- ardsman, fire- man, airman, hospital man.
Private	{Seaman, App.. . .	{Private, 1st . . .	Private, 1st . . .	{Seaman, App.. . .
	{Fireman, App.. . .	{Class	{Class	{Fireman, App.. . .
	{Airman, App.. . .			{Airman, App.. . .
	{Steward, App.. . .			{Steward, App.. . .
	{Hospital, App.. . .			{Hospital, App.. . .
Recruit	{Seaman Recruit . .	{Private	Private	{Seaman Recruit . .
	{Steward			{Steward
	{Recruit			{Recruit.